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## LITERATURE.

*Memoirs of Carlo Gozzi.* Translated into English by John Addington Symonds. In 2 vols. (Nimmo.)

It is needless to assure our readers that this translation of Carlo Gozzi's *Memorie inutili* is excellent. Mr. Symonds has repeatedly proved his mastery as a translator, notably in his recent volumes of Cellini's autobiography. His great knowledge of the Italian language, and his extraordinary power of throwing himself into sympathy with his subject and his period, adapt him in a peculiar manner for this kind of work.

In Gozzi's *Memorie* the translator has found a subject very different from *La Vita di Benvenuto Cellini*. The two men and the two periods are as dissimilar as they well could be. Yet in both cases Mr. Symonds has succeeded in conveying to the reader a strong sense of the authors' varied personalities by a masterly handling of style. In the case of Gozzi, Mr. Symonds confesses that he began his task with "a little aversion"; but this has not proved any hindrance to the portrayal of the dry, sardonic, narrow, but honourable man with whom he has to deal.

The labour of transferring the *Memorie inutili* into readable English must have been very great. Gozzi is often involved, redundant, and prolix; and the translator has exercised a wise licence in curtailing and rearranging certain passages, though all such cases are indicated in the notes.

Apart from the interesting personality of Gozzi himself, the most attractive and instructive portions of the *Memorie* are, first of all, the vivid picture of a Venetian gentleman's garrison life as displayed in Gozzi's record of his service under the Provveditore Generale in Dalmatia. The picture is powerfully drawn, and Gozzi's humour is delightful. Few episodes could be more comic than the account of the Provveditore's reception at Zara, and the fate of Gozzi's sonnet, as told in the chapter written to prove "that poetry is not as useless as people commonly imagine." Besides the life in a garrison town, we are introduced to the domestic interior of a Venetian family, with all its squabbles, jealousies, and financial difficulties; its changes from country life in Friuli to town life in Venice. Lastly, we have that portion of the *Memorie* which is best known in the history of literature, though to us it seems the least diverting—the long quarrel between Gozzi and Goldoni, and the battle waged by the Granelleschi against Chiari. There is, of course, much else which throws light on Venetian society towards the close of the Republic, notably in the account of that powerful but repellent personage, Mdme.

Dolfin Tron; and the history of Gratarol, whose attack on Gozzi was the direct cause which led to the creation, and also to the publication, of the *Memorie*. All this is described by Gozzi with great frankness and apparent truth, though with a caustic and sarcastic pen—"with a smile upon his lips and venom in his heart," as Goldoni says of him; but with more smile and less venom, we imagine, than Goldoni believed.

Mr. Symonds has prefaced his translation by three admirable essays, which place the reader in the proper position to understand the *Memorie*. The first describes the quarrel between Gozzi and Gratarol, introducing Mdme. Tron, and closing with an estimate of Gozzi's character. "The memoirs lie now before English readers, and Carlo Gozzi will be known to them for the first time—certainly for the first time as he really was." The estimate is honourable, though by no means enthusiastically favourable to Gozzi.

The second essay gives us a full and admirable account of the *Commedia dell'Arte*, and of the various masks, many of which are represented in Maurice Sand's excellent drawings scattered throughout the book. The *Commedia dell'Arte* is still alive in Italy, as is proved by the fact that new masks, or at least new stereotyped figures, are still created. Witness the creation of the most popular Venetian character, Facanappa, by the actor de Col, who died little more than thirty years ago. Facanappa is intimately known to the Venetian *popolo*, and is in constant service among the Marionettes of the Teatro Minerva. It is probable that Facanappa, like so many of the masks, is not an entirely new creation. He is not a parent mask. He probably has affinity to some older mask from whom he is descended. But, as usual, his pedigree is hard to trace, though he is plausibly connected with Peppenappa of Sicilian birth. At the present day, during carnival, the masks are still out about the streets, or hired to make sport for a supper party. One harlequin, known to the writer, assured him that to act a part well a man must give himself up to that character alone: once harlequin always harlequin; once Brighella always Brighella. This harlequin constantly carried in his pocket a book containing the jokes and sayings proper to his part; and in this book he would read whenever he had a moment to spare from his ordinary business of photographer's assistant. He had lived himself into harlequin, and looked ready at a moment's notice to strike an attitude and to begin his fun. Among other stock in trade was this letter from Harlequin to Columbine:

"Cara Colombina,—I write to you, because I have nothing to do. I leave off now, for I have nothing to say. Love me as I love you. If you want anything, buy it. Your loving Harlequin.

"P.S. If you don't get this, let me know."

Our readers will recognise the postscript as a very ancient Irish bull.

Mr. Symonds's third essay gives an account of the *Fiabe* and of Gozzi's quarrel with Goldoni. The estimate of Goldoni is not a high one. It is no doubt true that he was not a great genius; but his geniality is most refreshing and delightful. To be fully appreciated he must be seen, not read. Seen as acted by a Venetian company, rattled through

with all the fire and sparkle of Zago, Borisi, and Privato; then it seems to us that his mirth-provoking qualities cannot be surpassed.

These two handsome volumes are produced with all the sumptuousness for which Mr. Nimmo is so justly famed, and they form a delightful addition to a library.

HORATIO F. BROWN.

*Among Cannibals: an Account of Four Years' Travels in Australia and of Camp Life with the Aborigines of Queensland.* By Carl Lumholtz. (John Murray.)

In this work are embodied the chief fruits of a sort of roving commission undertaken in the year 1880 by Mr. Lumholtz, a young Norwegian naturalist of considerable attainments, on behalf of his Alma Mater, the University of Christiania. His general instructions to make zoological and other collections for the university museums, and to study the anthropology of the lesser known native tribes, naturally attracted him to the colony of Queensland, where about a twelvemonth was spent in the central and western parts with somewhat disappointing results. He then moved northwards, and devoted more than a year (1882-83) to a thoroughly scientific exploration of the basin of the Herbert River, which flows south-eastwards to the Pacific Ocean, just above Halifax Bay, and opposite the southern extremity of Hinchinbrook Island. Here a great portion of the time was actually spent among the surrounding aborigines; and the bulk of the volume before us is, in fact, occupied with descriptions of his daily life in their camping-grounds. The work is thus mainly ethnological, and will be accepted as a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the north-eastern, that is, the least known, section of the native populations. In return for the almost intolerable miseries of such a prolonged residence among some of the most degraded members of the human family, the author may at all events have the satisfaction of feeling that he has fully realised his purpose of presenting a faithful picture, based on his own experiences,

"of the life, manners, and customs, of the Australian aborigines from their birth and infancy to their old age and death; and thus rescuing for the science of ethnography facts concerning tribes that have never before come into contact with white men, and that within a generation or two will have disappeared from the face of the earth."

Perhaps exception should be taken to the statement, also repeated elsewhere, that these Herbert River tribes had never before come in contact with the whites. The country has been occupied, and partly settled, as at Cashmere, Glendhu, and Valley of Lagoons, partly overrun by miners even farther inland, since 1865. More or less summary accounts of several of the local tribes have even been furnished to Mr. E. M. Carr, and published by him in his great work on the *Australian Races*, as, for instance, the Halifax Bay and Lower Herbert peoples by Mr. James Cassady and Mr. R. Johnstone, and those of Hinchinbrook Island and the opposite mainland (Herbert Basin) by Mr. M. Armstrong and Mr. John Murray. We have also a short

vocabulary of a "Herbert River tribe," not further identified, but evidently closely akin both to the people visited by Mr. Lumholtz and to those of Hinchinbrook Island and Halifax Bay, all speaking but slightly divergent dialects of the same language.

Nevertheless, from his headquarters at the abandoned station of Herbert Vale, Mr. Lumholtz made continual excursions to the western hills and in other directions, camping for days and weeks together among nomad groups, which he believed had never before been visited by any Europeans. About Herbert Vale, forty miles inland, he had only met "civilised" blacks, whose claims to be regarded as such consisted in an acquired taste for tobacco and cast-off European clothes, combined with the knowledge borne in upon them by repeated lessons that the murder of a white meant the murder of half a dozen or so of "black fellows." From this the reader may form some idea of what was involved by daily association with *myall*,\* that is the true wild tribes unaffected by any civilising influences, whose homes were the bush, and whose *menu* ranged from snake and lizard down to *pediculus capitis spec. nov. Austral!* These animals, says our plain-spoken author, "are also found upon the body, and their possessor may be constantly seen hunting them, an occupation which is at the same time a veritable enjoyment to him, for to speak plainly—he eats them. The blacks also practice this sport on each other for mutual gratification, and the operation is evidence of friendship and politeness."

Is it surprising that Mr. Lumholtz would appear to be the only European who has voluntarily qualified himself to speak of the Australian aborigines by making himself for the time being one of them? But all the more authoritative is his voice, when he pronounces confidently on any moot questions connected with the usages or the "Weltanschauungen" of these interesting savages. A careful study of his pages should prove the best antidote to the sickly sentimentality which is now so rampant, and which has quite recently ventured to revive Rousseau's maudlin nonsense about the nobility of the natural state of man, and his innate "moral" equality. Let those who pretend to bewail the approaching extinction of the lower races in Australia and elsewhere ponder over such statements as these:

"There is not much to be said of the morals of the blacks, for I am sorry to say they have none. . . . These civilised blacks soon try to acquire the white man's manners. . . . Though the Australian native is thus able to acquire some of the fruits of civilisation, it still remains a characteristic fact that he never gets so far as to occupy an independent position. . . . Their keen sense of observation enables them to discover quickly the bad qualities in the white man's character, and these they are not slow to imitate, but they have no eye for the good qualities. . . . The same fate as that which

\* This is, philologically, an interesting word. Originally, it meant a species of acacia (*A. pendula*) which grows in large thickets; but it was soon applied by the whites to the wild natives who kept aloof in such inaccessible *myall* scrub. Then the blacks adopted the word in the same sense, the "civilised" natives using it as a term of contempt for their uncultured neighbours, who could not even smoke tobacco. Cf. the present and original meanings of the words "pagan" and "heathen."

overtook their brothers in Tasmania is in store for the natives of Australia. They have proved themselves almost incapable of receiving either culture or Christianity, and they have not the power to resist the onward march of civilisation. They are, therefore, without a future, without a home, without a hope—a doomed race."

To regret this seems like regretting the disappearance of vermin, of vice, of bloodshed, of cannibalism, and other nameless horrors, from the face of the earth. On the much-discussed subject of cannibalism Mr. Lumholtz is able to throw a very strong and a very lurid light. His belief—no! his knowledge—of its existence under some of its most revolting forms, and to a far greater extent than is usually supposed, is emphasised by the title of his book, and by its motto—a familiar passage from Herodotus about 'Ανδροφάγοι, who ἀγριότητα πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἔχουσιν ἡθεα κτλ. Raiding parties are described, which are systematically organised, like the head-hunting expeditions of the Bornean Dyaks, not to acquire territory or to avenge some tribal wrong, but solely for the purpose of satisfying an insatiable hunger for human flesh. Women, we are told, are "splendid booty," not, however, the young, who are spared for other purposes, but the old, who are "first ravished and then killed and eaten" by these guileless children of nature.

This is horrible enough; but it is still more horrible to learn that mothers eat their own children, whether they die a natural death or are knocked on the head by order of the father, because they are a burden to the community. Our explorer's people made no secret of their fondness for this their "greatest delicacy," which in the evenings formed the leading topic of their conversation round the hut fires. Some are omnivorous in this respect, some draw the line at their own kindred; but all show a preference for black and yellow (Chinese) over white meat, which is pronounced *komorbori kawan*, "terrible nausea," the civilised blacks explaining that for these gourmets "the white man's flesh has a salt taste, which the natives do not like."

Curiously enough, the Herbert River tribes are more advanced arithmetically than most of the aborigines. Like the neighbouring coastlanders they have a radical for "three," *karbo*, which is the same word as the *kurrbu* of Hinchinbrook Island and *kabo* of Halifax Bay. But in their religious views they have not got beyond the negative state, common perhaps to all the Australian tribes without exception before the arrival of the missionaries. Their "cult" seems limited to a vague dread of some baneful being, whose power of working mischief is uncontrolled by any more potent beneficent spirit—in fact, incipient demonology, the starting-point of all natural religions. Not trusting to his own enquiries on this point, Mr. Lumholtz consulted an intelligent Kanaka (Polynesian) long resident among these tribes, and perfectly familiar with their language. This Kanaka, who, though not a Christian had received some instruction from the missionaries in the South Sea Islands, was positive that the "blacks do not believe there is anybody above us up there." They probably believe in a continued material or natural existence after death; but Mr. Lumholtz concludes from all the evidence before him that

they had no idea of any supreme good being, but only of a demon, about whom he found it difficult to get any definite account. Of prayer, sacrifice, or any other outward evidence of inward belief in the supernatural, there is no semblance; and it may be safely inferred that the savage mind is a blank as regards any beyond the natural order of things.

After lavishing much pains on their education, Mr. Lumholtz was able to utilise his black friends more or less successfully in enlarging his natural history collections. These include specimens of four new marsupials, a tree kangaroo, and three opossums, which have been described by Prof. Collett, and are here reproduced in beautiful coloured engravings. The book is also enriched with a large number of illustrations of Australian types, plant and animal life, from original sketches and photographs, as well as with maps of Australia and the explorer's routes.

A. H. KEANE.

*James Macdonell, Journalist.* By W. Robertson Nicoll. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

ALL who knew the late James Macdonell personally, or by reputation—and he was one of the few men in whose case, and in virtue of the transparent sincerity of whose nature, knowledge by reputation was almost as accurate as knowledge acquired through intimacy—will admit that Mr. Nicoll has discharged his duty as biographer with tact and judgment, as well as with enthusiasm. In his "prefatory note" he claims to have done his best to "violate no confidence, to insert nothing that would give pain"; and by the suppression of various names he justifies his claim. In the report, indeed, given by Mr. Macdonell of an interview which he had with Carlyle, and which Mr. Nicoll reproduces, the names are given of two men, the one dead and the other living, whom, as clergymen of the Church of Scotland, Carlyle seems to have believed guilty of insincerity, and to have cuffed conversationally in passing. It is not easy to see what object has been served by the giving of these names. Otherwise, Mr. Nicoll has skated with remarkable success over the very thin ice of journalistic etiquette. He has revealed no newspaper secrets; and yet he has managed to produce an admirable portrait of his essentially anonymous hero, and in addition to give the uninitiated public a very fair idea of the conditions under which the heroes—and martyrs—of anonymity perform their work. Looked at from this standpoint, Mr. Nicoll's book is unique of its kind. It is also so carefully and so judiciously written that the example it sets is likely to be followed. More's the pity, perhaps.

Born in an Aberdeenshire village in 1842, James Macdonell died in London at the poet's age of thirty-seven. He died also of the poet's complaint—over-devotion to his work. Finally, he had the short-lived poet's compensations of absorption in his art and of rapid success. I cannot claim to have enjoyed the privilege of his intimacy either in Scotland or in London; but I remember that when I met him first he was one of a small set of ardent young Aberdonians, now scattered all over the world, who were in the habit of discuss-



ing fate and free-will—in which most of them believed, in spite of the fact that the author of *The Emotions and the Will* was then the leading intellectual force in the university—in each other's rooms, and of reading with eagerness and delight Tennyson's latest poem, or Matthew Arnold's latest article in the *National Review* of these days. James Macdonell was then what he was at the end of his too brief chapter, a journalistic artist—rather than a journalist in the telegram-and-scissors sense of the phrase—to his finger-tips. He must have lisped in leading articles, for all unconsciously he talked in them then. This fact accounts for his unprecedented promotion in his profession. Without either a regular academic or a regular newspaper training, he was engaged in editing a daily newspaper in Newcastle at an age when most lads are wondering what they will turn their hands and heads to. He was still young at the time of his death; but not only was he then a highly honoured writer for the leading London newspaper, but his contemporaries will ungrudgingly allow that he had, and deserved to have, the reputation of being the most brilliant—in the true and French sense—journalistic artist of his day.

Looking at the story of his life as told by Mr. Nicoll, one is tempted to say that he worked too hard, especially during the period which immediately preceded his migration from the *Telegraph* to the *Times*, and that he would have lived longer had he been more reposeful and had he not intellectually burned the candle at both ends. It may be so; but happiness is more important than longevity. It is beyond doubt that Macdonell's was a singularly happy life. Domesticated yet sociable, industrious almost to a fault yet fitted to take the most out of everything in the shape of pleasure, he does not appear to have found the burden of anonymous writing more than he could bear. No doubt he appreciated the advantages, as well as the disadvantages, attaching to work of this kind. There is a sense of satisfaction in labouring silently without being embarrassed by votes of thanks for doing nothing more than one's duty, as is the case with public men, artists, and men of letters who are in the unhappy condition of being "spotted" by the world. No doubt this satisfaction was James Macdonell's. But there are also disadvantages attaching to the life of a journalist, and these Mr. Nicoll has obviously felt. The Russels, Delanes, Chenerys, and other princes of the powers of anonymity who figure in his book are not so much living men as official simulacra. James Macdonell is, therefore, seen at his best—perhaps even at his most brilliant—in his letters to his wife, most of them written when he was travelling on the Continent. They reveal not only a union of hearts, but a community of sympathies which is of the rarest. James Macdonell died at his post, a gallant "soldier in the war of the liberation of humanity." He had all the qualities which fitted him for playing such a part; and Mr. Nicoll's biography proves how, thanks largely to his own generous nature, he secured that environment of love and sympathy which is absolutely necessary for the playing of it smoothly, if not also triumphantly.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

*Strange True Stories of Louisiana.* By George W. Cable. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

ALL men, except a few belated partisans of slavery, will be sure to welcome this charming book from the chronicler of *Old Creole Days*. The work is doubly valuable, because Mr. Cable the romancer has suppressed himself so much in order to make room for Mr. Cable the faithful and capable editor. The tales in this volume are in one way superior even to that delight of boyhood, Walter Thornbury's *Old Stories Retold*; for, wherever the editor has been able, the very words of the actors or spectators of forgotten and unearthed romance have been faithfully translated or preserved. Where this first-hand evidence is unattainable, the romancer, in deposing the editor, has nevertheless chosen some true tradition for the groundwork of his tale.

The histories which Mr. Cable has saved from the wreck—and his account of their discovery and verification is not the least interesting chapter—thus fall into two classes. First and foremost, those in which he reproduces an authentic MS.; and, secondly, those in which, in default of such a treasure, he has served up an orally transmitted legend with his own sauce and garnish. Mr. Cable is himself the first to admit the greater value of the first-hand papers—priceless jewels, all rough and uncut, such as are not found thrice in a century, and, unlike stones of mere shining dust, would only lose in value if tampered with by the lapidary.

But before these are noticed, the three tales from Mr. Cable's own pen deserve honourable mention. Of "Salome Müller," "The Haunted House in Royal Street," and "Attalie Brouillard," the last is the best, and the first as decidedly the weakest. "Salome Müller" is loosely and lengthily spun out, and is hardly worthy of so skilled a practitioner as Mr. Cable. It also makes too heavy a call upon our interest in the extinct legal luminaries of New Orleans fifty years ago. Too much is said about these phantoms, and they are not convincingly reanimated; though the advocate, Christian Roselius, deserves his niche for his long duel in behalf of a most injured woman. Frankly, what attracts us most in this and the succeeding stories is less the story itself than Mr. Cable's own combination of sympathies: artistic sympathy with all the figures upon his canvas (be they spirits black, white, or grey), and personal sympathy—never warping his artistic presentation, but constantly shining through it—with the millions of the victimised colour. This note is sounded yet more clearly in the horrible story of "The Haunted House." No one could soon forget the picture of the negro child flying over roof and stairway from the cowhide lash of its charming and accomplished mistress, Madame Lalaurie, till "there came a dull, jarring thud in the paved court beneath." As a specimen of Mr. Cable's pencil at its best, it must suffice to extract from "Attalie Brouillard" a description of the rascal quadroon, Camille Ducour:

"Fancy a small figure, thin let us say, narrow-chested, round-shouldered, his complexion a dull clay colour spattered with large red freckles, his eyes small, grey, and close together, his hair not long or bushy, but hesitating between a dull yellow and a hot red, his clothes his own and his linen last week's."

It does not appear whether Mr. Cable has any authority for these traits; but somebody must surely have sat for such a portrait, which we treasure as a bright scrap of reality—a living face, though it be but a sorry scoundrel's, saved from oblivion.

How great is the contrast between this trained portraiture of nature and the remaining four papers, where Nature herself meets us, in all her leisurely process, her repetitions, her thrilling surprises produced by simple expedients! These papers are all written by women; they are translated in three cases and abridged in one, but otherwise are published intact and, says the editor, "without restorations." The first, bearing the somewhat Stevensonian title of "The Young Aunt with White Hair," is a translation, only seven pages long, of a letter written in 1782 by a French emigrée. She was seized by Indians near the mouth of the Mississippi, saw her husband and child dashed down before her eyes, was herself half-flayed at the stake, and was only saved from the chief's dinner-table by a rescuing party at the eleventh hour. The language of the letter is naïf and desperate, and is in strong contrast to Mr. Cable's own ornamental and sometimes laboured style. It is only a pity that so little could be printed of the French originals for the sake of their ill-spelt, eager utterance. The translations in most cases read well; save that Mr. Cable, either in order to flavour his diction, or from a mistaken idea of translator's fidelity, sometimes renders French too literally. For instance, "Abner did not spare of beautiful presents"; and, again, the sentence, "These frightful tidings failed to kill me," looks like, though it may not be, a mistranslation of *faillirent me tuer*—"almost killed me."

On "The Adventures of Françoise and Suzanne," and on the story of "Alix de Morainville"—half-tragedy and half-idyl—it is impossible to linger, delightful as they are in their flow and sparkling communicativeness. There remains the pearl of the book, the "War Diary of a Union Woman in the South." The writer is of a different stamp from the happy butterfly Françoise. She is a woman of singular nobleness, firmness, and penetration, who, though only a young girl, thought out her anti-slavery convictions independently, while every body round her was discharging infinite and furious rant against the slave and his liberators. She suffered much from her friends; but she kept the faith, not without self-contempt and anger at the few concessions she brought herself to make. On one occasion she lets her name be put down as a subscriber to some hospital stores. "If I hadn't, my spirit would have been wounded with sharp spears before night" (p. 269). Once she confesses losing nerve in the terrible siege of Vicksburg, but the confession only brings out the quality of the heroism with which she meets discomfort and danger in the detested cause. Few diaries exhibit such boundless pluck, and few such unconsciousness of being at all exceptional. It is not till the last page that we learn incidentally how all through the dangerous journey and the siege this brave woman had been nearing her confinement, and that the child, as might be expected, died when it came. A reading of this journal might be recommended to those who are for ever preaching the ennobling and

awakening effects of war. Such may be the effect upon the side that is in the right, but how of the wrong side? Is *that* ennobled? The truth appears to be that people who in private life are just and humane often simply have the sleeping brute and maniac in their composition awakened at the sound of cannon. All the more deserving of reverent record is a woman like the writer of this diary, who endures with the nerve of a soldier, but keeps her spirit high and clear above the tumultuous screech of fratricidal war.

OLIVER ELTON.

*The Histories of Polybius.* Translated by E. S. Shuckburgh. (Macmillan.)

MR. SHUCKBURGH must be congratulated upon the successful accomplishment of a task of no common magnitude. He has given us the first English translation of the complete works of Polybius so far as they are now known. The bulk of the work is very considerable, and the trouble of rendering satisfactorily even a small portion of another language is almost endless. The careful weighing of English words, that we may choose the best and find what will answer as nearly as possible to what Locke would call the "mixed modes" of the Greek; the anxiety to be sure that we have made emphatic the word which in the Greek really bears the emphasis; the wish to preserve and transmit the secondary suggestions which the original makes by the side of its direct meaning; all these things are complicated by the necessity of making the English version readable. But wherever we have tested Mr. Shuckburgh's translation upon any of these points, we have risen from the test with the feeling that he has done a painstaking and excellent piece of work, and has embodied his version in good and agreeable English. Indeed, there can be no doubt that Mr. Shuckburgh's English is far better than Polybius's Greek. The latter is neither good as Greek—i.e., when viewed by the narrow standard of technical scholarship; nor successful in point of style. It is not effective. It does not bring things clearly before our eyes. Not only is Polybius often obscure in descriptions of sites, of objects, and of processes, as Greek writers and Latin writers too generally are; but even when he is plain, he is not vivid. A little of the literary skill with which Dr. Arnold used the evidence which he affords for the Punic war, or with which Flaubert works his material up into the ghastly romance of *Salammbô*, would have given a place in the very first rank of historical writers to an author who had such opportunities as Polybius had and such brains to use them.

Mr. Shuckburgh has done wonders in making the reader's task easy. His introduction is interesting and to the point, with its accounts of (1) Polybius and (2) various Greek attempts at equal union or at "hegemony" (? hegemony). We do not, however, quite understand him when he speaks of the "manner of Plutarch, with its huge compound words built up of intricate sentences." They may perhaps be built up of sentences, but of intricate sentences surely not. At p. xlvii. Mr. Shuckburgh writes as if he had forgotten that the Messenians of the Peloponnesian war were settled not at all in Messenia, but

at Naupactus. The well-known passage in bk. xxxv. 6 cannot mean both "a request for a restitution of their property in Achaia" (vol. i., p. xxviii.) and for "the same honours in Achaia as they had before." Sometimes, but only sometimes, Mr. Shuckburgh has omitted to give the force of little words, e.g., the second *καὶ* in ii. 44, 1. In ii. 45, 1 we doubt whether *καταδιέλθαι* means "to break up the union of Achaean states." Is it not rather "to divide among themselves," and so destroy the league? In x. 22, 10 *κακοζηλῶσιν* is perhaps "wretched rivalry" rather than "intemperate zeal." So Liddell and Scott take it, and that seems to be the sense required by the earlier part of the chapter. There is a curious oversight in vol. i., p. xlvii.; Herodotus (viii. 73) says, not that the Aetolians came from Elis, but that the Eleans came from Aetolia.

FRANKLIN T. RICHARDS.

*A London Plane Tree: and Other Verse.* By Amy Levy. (Fisher Unwin.)

PERHAPS the saddest thing about this slim little volume of verse, which for the most part is so pathetic and often so hopeless in tone, is the evidence it affords that the author could never, in all probability, have achieved fame as a poet. Miss Amy Levy has so recently, and in so tragic a manner, passed away from that fever of life which she at once courted and dreaded that no critic can fail to regard her posthumous volume with all tenderness. All the more so, because the book contains many prophetic notes; signs seen ominously now, in the light of what has happened since the poet revised the sheets but a week before her death.

But as the second book of verse by one who was very ambitious of renown where few achieve even moderate success, *A London Plane Tree* is, it must in honesty be admitted, disappointing. There is in it little or nothing of that strenuous realism which characterises the author's prose studies, *Ruben Sachs* and *The Romance of a Shop*. Its intellectual range is limited, and its expression, within its scope, is often inadequate and sometimes too derivative to be individual. Nor, with one or two exceptions, is there any greater promise shown here than in the author's first production, *A Minor Poet*. That some consciousness of the futility of her yearnings and strivings weighed upon Miss Levy is evident again and again in the present volume. The note of the vanity of all effort, of despair, is struck insistently:

"There is no more to be done,  
Nothing beneath the sun,  
All the long ages through,  
Nothing—by me for you.

This dreary day, things seem  
Vain shadows in a dream,  
Or some strange, pictured show;  
And mine own tears that flow,  
My hidden tears that fall,  
The vainest of them all."

This, as I have said, is what is sadder than any poem in the book. The greater part of its contents are, however, pathetic enough. It would seem as though the author had premonitions of her imminent "end of weary days," as, for example, in "The Two Terrors" (Life and Death); "Felo de Se" (which, however, as a whole, is clearly the outcome of merely

vicarious emotion, as it certainly is a morbid and inferior production); one or two other "Moods and Thoughts," as, for instance, the poem closing with the bitter cry, "This pain of living is too keen"; and the last lines in the book, "On you the sun is shining free . . . on me, The cloud descends."

The contents are in four sections—"A London Plane-Tree," &c., "Love, Dreams, and Death," "Moods and Thoughts," and "Odds and Ends"; and it is in the second and third that the truest poetry is to be found. In the first section are a few ballades and roundels. But for the writing of these measures Miss Levy was not properly equipped; for her faculty of rhythmic energy was not keenly developed, nor was her ear invariably acute to rhyme-music. In the first page there occur such false rhymes as "scorn" and "borne"—a matter possibly of little importance in a lengthy poem, but prominent amid a few otherwise highly finished lines. In the earlier of the two ballades is a line that defies metrical harmony:

"Neither to rate lower nor higher."

In the intermediate sections, however, there is much to charm. In most of the poems therein the reader will discern the longing for the peace that belongs to "summers foreseen that yet may come"; most, too, are charged with that burden, the burden of individual life, which, as the author says in "The Village Garden," ever weighed her down. Again and again she cries out if it is love or fame, this desire which consumes her; or if it be something vaguely apprehended by but unnamed of men, "this passion straining at my heart-strings like a tiger in a leash." Again and again also the same craving for rest:

"O sweeter far than strain and stress  
Is the slow, creeping weariness.  
And better far than thought, I find  
The drowsy blankness of the mind.  
More than all joys of soul or sense  
Is this divine indifference,  
Where grief a shadow seems to be,  
And peace a possibility."

With the exception of the fine lyric, "The Birch Tree at Loschwitz," with its free lilt and passionate cry, the most notable pieces are poems so brief that they would be fragmentary were they not rounded and complete in their concision. "In the Nower" is one of these; but I must be content with citation of two, the quatrain

"IN SEPTEMBER.

The sky is silver-grey; the long  
Slow waves caress the shore.  
On such a day as this I have been glad,  
Who shall be glad no more";

and the fleeting strain of

"YOUTH AND LOVE.

What does youth know of love?  
Little enough, I trow!  
He plucks the myrtle for his brow,  
For his forehead the rose.  
Nay, but of love  
It is not youth who knows."

With their few technical shortcomings and their special virtues of sincerity, pathos, grace, and not infrequent delicate beauty, these last utterances of Miss Levy will be welcome to her many friends and admirers.

WILLIAM SHARP.



## NEW NOVELS.

*Kit and Kitty.* By R. D. Blackmore. In 3 vols. (Sampson Low.)

*The Romance of a Station.* By Mrs. Campbell Praed. In 2 vols. (Trischler.)

*Her Heart's Desire.* By H. Prothero Lewis. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Louis Draycott.* By Mrs. Laffan. In 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

*Sforza: a Story of Milan.* By W. W. Astor. (Ward & Downey.)

*Jupiter Lights.* By C. F. Woolson. (Sampson Low.)

*Dr. Hermione.* By the Author of "Lady Bluebeard." (Blackwood.)

*Three People's Secrets.* By G. M. Fenn. (Simpkin Marshall & Co.)

It is nearly always agreeable to be in Mr. Blackmore's company; and, indeed, the "nearly" might be omitted if he did not sometimes think it proper to delight in that company himself so much that he occasionally forgets the presence of anybody else. "The weak smile of autumnal sunshine over the wrongs of its own neglect" (we quote from *Kit and Kitty*) is a good self-parody of a humorous kind for soliloquising purposes; but it is not good enough for public use. There is very little of this kind, however, in *Kit and Kitty*, and there is much of a better. Kitty is one of the most charming damsels that even Mr. Blackmore has ever drawn; and if that often-applicable sentence of Steerforth's, "Rather a chuckle-headed fellow for the girl," does sometimes present itself as Kit, let it be rebuffed as unjust. For Kit, though a little sententious and not over gifted with the wisdom of the serpent, is a good fellow. He begins well by smiting one enemy off a bridge and ends better by taking, without blench or ill-feeling, a revolver-shot *à bout portant* from another. Kit's Uncle Corny, one of those "growers" in whom Mr. Blackmore's soul for good and due reasons delights, is better still. He, too, begins and ends well—indeed, incomparably, though, as becometh the old, with words not deeds. When his nephew, at quite the beginning of the story, is heaping epithets on Kitty, he interrupts—"Angelie, angelic is the word, Kit. Don't begrudge it: it saves such a lot of the others." It does; and besides (which Uncle Corny doubtless knew but was too kindly to say) it leaves in a blissful uncertainty the further division of black-angelic and white-angelic, the which time shall too surely show. Uncle Corny's concluding wise word is even wiser. "What is England coming to? Lord bless my heart! the stuff they talk about the 'sanctity of human life'! A good man's life belongs to God and a bad one's to the devil." Whereto we beg humbly to say "Amen!" As for the story of *Kit and Kitty*, it is passably intricate; and, as is the custom with Mr. Blackmore, it does not let itself be "argued" with any great ease. Suffice it to say that the course of true love, running at first with rather unusual and surprising smoothness for Mr. Christopher Orchardson, breaks into frightful rapids some short time after his marriage by the disappearance of his wife. That this was the act of villains no one will doubt; but we do not think that Mr. Blackmore or

anyone else will quarrel with us for letting out that no harm came of it. The fact is that if any harm had come of it, it would have been impossible to read the book, *Kitty* being altogether too nice. The villains of the book are rather agreeable, and there is a leper who is tragic in a high degree.

It is believed by some that critics never wonder; but this is a mistake. We never take up—or at least, never lay down—a book of Mrs. Campbell Praed's without wondering. She can write quite admirably well in some ways and quite unadmirably ill in others; and there seems to be some malediction upon her which ordains that she shall never be content with performing the first function (which is to describe Australian life and scenery) without straying off to the performance of the second (which is to complain directly or indirectly of the failure of marriage). She has, we are bound to say, produced exercises in this latter function which were much more disagreeable than those to be found in *The Romance of a Station*; but she has never produced any which were more entirely gratuitous. Indeed, so loosely is *The Romance of a Station* put together that it reads like three different stories which some not over intelligent "literary executor" had found among posthumous papers and shovelled out anyhow as one novel. Number Three (we have an object in reversing the order) is a story of four-handed love-making, the players being (1) Mr. Humphreys—Australian, unattractive, honest, rich, shadowy; (2) Archie Thurston—English, aristocrat, handsome, weak, and rather worthlessly amiable; (3) Weeta Wilson—an Australian minx; (4) Isabel Cave—a very nice English girl. The chief action is occupied with the wiles of the minx to get Archie away from Isabel; but the end of things is not so, and yet we are much more sorry for Isabel than if it had been. Earlier there is Number Two, the equally independent story of Lina Sabine, a *maumariée* who interests us remarkably little. And both these stories are grafted, or, rather, stuck on the main theme—the adventures of a newly married couple on an island station off the Queensland coast—which part is so brightly and vividly written, and so full of unpretentious but excellent fun and life, that we really do not know whether anything better has appeared since *Geoffrey Hamlyn* itself on any similar subject.

*Her Heart's Desire* tells how a certain Eira Monckton had a stroke of good luck, "sinned her mercies," and was punished. Fatherless, penniless, and one of a large family, she is practically adopted by a kind but dowdy old maid, who takes her abroad. She meets a certain Mr. Dallas, who is very beautiful, and melancholy, and like Childe Harold. At Rome he escorts her alone to the Forum by moonlight. They dance together five times running—a course of conduct sad and bad and mad, but also, as those who have been guilty of it know, sweet. They (not to put too fine a point upon it) kiss each other—a course of conduct sadder, badder, madder, and sweeter still. Then there appears, uninvited and abominable, a Mrs. Dallas; and the kisses and the dancing together five times running cease, and there is wailing and gnashing of teeth. The book shows certain signs of inexperience here and there, and

wants compressing and trimming up; but it has really comic and really pathetic touches. The second heroine, Geraldine Harrie, though she might have been a little more ladylike, is pleasant; while Eira and Dallas, though rather given to the "*delire and dolore*" business, are pleasant likewise. But we think (as the admiral of the Toulon fleet said about putting the vice-consul in petticoats) that it might have been managed without killing the old maid.

Mrs. Laffan, better known perhaps as Mrs. Leith Adams, has also written a pleasant book in *Louis Draycott*, marred in the same way by a rather too lavish use of obvious means of infusing pathos. But it is very hard indeed to get lady novelists out of this appeal to the pocket handkerchief; and when they leave it off they frequently take to worse things. The chief objection to *Louis Draycott* is that the hero, by the author's showing, ran his neck into the noose of a bad marriage without any excuse of passion whatever. Therefore he was a fool; and it is very hard to pity a fool. But the book is full of lively touches, and the sketches of prison life seem to argue knowledge.

Mr. Astor's *Sforza* is one of those books which are not easy to write about. "Peace! poor fool," answered Barbarigo. "Think you I could not in the next hour have your life taken?" "My uncle," answered the young man, "you would not jest thus if you had ever felt." "Par la foi de mon âme," answered le Bayard, with a Gallic shrug. These three sentences will probably do more than our utmost skill or pains could in the way of description or argument. Those who like the style will not find *Sforza* an ill example of it.

We generally find something to like in Miss Woolson's books, and the worst thing we know about them is that their beginning is too often better than their latter end. For this inconvenience, however, the corrupt nature of man will but too promptly suggest a remedy. At any rate, the earlier scenes of *Jupiter Lights*, with their picture of the old planter Judge Abercrombie and his half-ruined household abiding on the island home that Abolition has left unto them desolate, are very striking; and Miss Woolson has hit upon an excellent study of character in Cicely Bruce, or rather Morrison, who apparently cares for no soul alive and for nothing on earth, while she is really a devoted wife and mother. The heroine, Eve, Cicely's sister-in-law, pleases us much less, and her lover, Paul Tennent, is not much better than the heroes of most American novels; that is to say, he is a victorious prig.

Let no one, if he should open *Dr. Hermione* at p. 7 and read how a young man and a young woman "embodied between them the careless easy grace of the nineteenth century," be content with muttering softly "Send us a gude conceit o' oursels," and putting the book down. It has weak points, this among them; but it is a very amusing book, rather suggestive of those which the author of *Thalatta* used to write many and many years ago. Dr. Hermione Huntley and Miss Edith Falconer flirt a great deal in an unconventional manner, tempered by the chaperonage of Dr. Jones, with Mr. Thomas Thornton and Major Dundas. First Edith flirts with Thornton, and, in a

way, Dr. Hermione with Dundas; then, in scuffling, they change lovers, and Dr. Hermione (we regret to say that Edith calls her "You sneak!" therefor) falls captive to Thornton. And there is running and riding and picnics in the Lakes and visits to London (where they meet a dreadful creature called Vaughan whom the author seems to admire), and war in Egypt, and nursing, and marriage. And it is all very pleasant except that there are slips in taste here and there, and that the subordinate loves of Corporal Seton and Mrs. Price, the housekeeper, are not very amusing. Dr. Jones, a Peacockian character, is perhaps the best of the whole.

Mr. George Manville Fenn is an old hand at a story with an alarming title, and he seldom fails to live up to it. The only thing we can say against his last "dreadful" is that it is a little deficient in "body." Not in one sense, though. For the whole story tells how a private teacher of anatomy sold his business to others and how they wanted bodies and got them (or one) and lost it again. This is enough to say.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

### RECENT THEOLOGY.

*Geschichte des Neutestamentlichen Kanons.* Von Theodor Zahn. Erster Band: Das Neue Testament vor Origines. Erste Hälfte. (Erlangen: Deichert.) This first volume, or first half of a volume, of what promises to be perhaps the most thorough and complete history of the Canon of the New Testament that has yet appeared, has remained too long unnoticed. That such a work, coming from the pen of Prof. Zahn, should be abundantly learned, and furnished with all the apparatus necessary for enabling the student to form his own opinions, will be as readily understood as that it is written with a strong bias in favour of more orthodox or conservative views. On the question of the Canon, indeed, at least as regards the human side of it, there is not much room for difference of opinion, seeing that the facts are indisputable; and whatever disagreement exists will no doubt be found to lie mainly in the way in which the facts are stated. There was certainly a New Testament consisting of the "holy quaternion of the gospels," and of certain apostolic writings, but not yet completed, as early as the last decades of the second century; and when Prof. Zahn states that the Christians of that time had a Bible complete from Genesis to the Pastoral epistles, it is impossible to contradict him. On the other hand, there is no positive proof of the general recognition of an inspired New Testament Canon on a par with the Old Testament Scriptures, earlier than this period; and in any case, not only in regard to the materials of which it was composed, but in regard to the opinion that was entertained of its sanctity, the formation of the Canon must have been a matter of time. Whether, again, that formation was a purely natural process, or divinely ordered, is not a question that can be decided by any appeal to mere external facts. But the spirit and aim of Prof. Zahn's work may perhaps be better indicated by a quotation from Reuss's *History of the Canon*, to which, indeed, it may almost be taken as a reply, than in any other way:

"In the lack of positive proof," says Prof. Reuss, "that there existed an official collection of apostolic books from the end of the first century, resort has been made in France (for I do not know that in Germany such an argument has been brought forward or held valid) to a process be-

lieved to be beyond dispute. There existed, it is said, a Canon of the Old Testament; the books which composed it were held in the deepest respect, because they were unhesitatingly regarded as the result of direct inspiration, as the word of God. *A fortiori*, all this must have been true of the writings of the apostles, since the revelation of the New Covenant was more excellent than that of the Old."

Now this reasoning, which Prof. Reuss here says had not previously been considered valid in Germany, is precisely that which is adopted and forcibly urged by Prof. Zahn. And surely there is something in it, if only it is not pushed too far. Books which were read every Sunday along with the Old Testament, and which were constantly appealed to as authorities on points of faith and morals, must inevitably have come in time to be looked upon as equally inspired. But to say that this took place at any particular moment would be absurd; while there must in any case have been a period, longer or shorter, during which the books now composing our New Testament existed apart, and were, in all probability, regarded as merely human compositions. In the present volume, besides a general introduction, and an interesting chapter on the relations of the Old and New Testament, Prof. Zahn has special discussions on the several classes of New Testament writings, including those which were ultimately rejected from the Canon. Quite apart from any theory, there is a great deal of interesting matter in the book, which is made doubly valuable by its copious citations from the patristic writings. The work is to be completed in three volumes, of which we have here the first half of the first. Assuming that the other volumes are to be of similar compass to the present, it seems that Prof. Zahn has undertaken to write the history of the New Testament Canon in something less than 3000 closely-printed pages.

"BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'ÉCOLE DES HAUTES ÉTUDES."—*Sciences Religieuses.* Vol. I. (Paris: Leroux.) The present government of France are endeavouring not only to restore their country to its former military position, and to secure it in the enjoyment of free institutions, but also to give it that high place in criticism and erudition which it nearly attained in the seventeenth century, and only lost through the bigotry of Bossuet and Lewis XIV. As one step in this direction a professorship of religious history was founded in the Collège de France in 1880, under the auspices of M. Jules Ferry; and as a further step a special department has recently been added to the *École pratique des Hautes Études*—an institution founded so long ago as 1868—under the title of Section des Sciences Religieuses. Its object is to train up a school of special enquirers in each of the numerous branches which collectively constitute the science of the religious history of mankind. For this purpose not only is each division of the subject—such as the religions of the Far East, of the Semites, or of ancient Egypt—entrusted to a specialist in the language of its sacred books, but his pupils are expected to bring with them some knowledge of the language concerned, and to serve an apprenticeship in the art of original enquiry by co-operating in the labours of their teacher; while a free interchange of ideas between the different classes obviates that habit of shutting themselves up in their own study and ignoring what is being done in other fields, which is the besetting sin of specialists. The present volume is made up of contributions from several of the new teachers, prefaced by a graceful introduction from the pen of their president, M. Albert Réville, who also fills the chair of religious history in the Collège de France. Most of the papers relate to questions connected with Judaism and Christianity, and are written in a

clear and interesting style; but the results are, so far, of a somewhat negative character. M. Massébieu tries to show, at considerable length and with much learning, that Philo's writings have come down to us in a more or less incomplete form. Those who have been obliged to read through the extant treatises of the Alexandrian Jew will not, perhaps, consider the loss a matter for unmixed regret. It may be noticed that this critic, in opposition to most German scholars, upholds the genuineness of the *De Vita Contemplativa*. Two contributions of more general interest—one from M. Maurice Vernes, and the other from M. Ernest Havet—deal respectively with the ancient inhabitants of Palestine and the conversion of St. Paul. Unfortunately, M. Vernes—by his article on the Bible in the *Grande Encyclopédie*—and M. Havet—by his recent studies on the Hebrew prophets in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*—have almost deprived themselves of any claim to rank as serious critics. The Book of Acts—to which M. Havet would deny all historical value—fares much better under the hands of his colleague, M. Sabatier, who argues from the numerous discrepancies between St. Paul's Epistles and Acts that the latter must be based on some independent source of information; while the comparative trustworthiness of this source is guaranteed by its general agreement with the Apostle's own statements. Of course, the alleged authentication applies only to what is known in Germany as the "Wirquelle," not to Acts as a whole. A rather tedious essay on the question of the Investitures, by M. Esmein, incidentally recalls the striking fact that Gregory VII., like some more modern High Churchmen, would willingly have purchased disestablishment at the expense of disendowment; that is to say, he would have surrendered all estates held in feudal tenure by the Church had the State renounced its claim to interfere with ecclesiastical appointments. The remaining papers, including those concerned with the oriental religions, are of too minute or too technical a character to be here described or even enumerated. They can only be studied with profit by experts, for whom it will suffice that we have drawn attention to the volume in which they are contained.

*Islam as a Missionary Religion.* By C. R. Haines. (S.P.C.K.) This book professes to be a reply to Canon Taylor's address on Islam at the Church Congress at Wolverhampton—the *fons et origo mali*, as Mr. Haines calls it. But Mr. Haines is insufficiently equipped for his task. The formidable list of "authorities consulted," which fills no less than four pages, contains the title of no German or Arabic work, except those which happen to have been translated. Weil, Sprenger, Noldeke, Krehl, Oelsner, and even Barthelemy St. Hilaire, as well as Ibn-Hishâm, Ibn-al-Athîr, and Syed Amir Ali, are conspicuous by their absence. Hence he has not read any of those writers who have best comprehended the inner genius of Islam, and who have, therefore, best understood the real causes of its marvellous success. Mr. Haines's solution of the problem is, of course, the usual one, which we have so often heard before. The spread of Islam is due to its having "forced itself at the point of the sword upon half the nations of the old world" (p. 15). This solution is charmingly simple, but Carlyle's objection has to be met:

"The sword indeed; but where will you get your sword! Every new opinion, at its starting, is precisely in a minority of one. One man alone, of the whole world believes it, there is one man against all men. That he take a sword, and try to propagate with that, will do little for him. You must first get your sword!"

Mr. Haines gives the usual shallow answer to



Carlyle's question. Islam got the sword owing chiefly to its own demerits. He thinks it is fundamentally an immoral religion. It connives at slavery, it legitimatises sensuality, it requires no great sacrifices of a man's inclinations or even of his vices, and it promises a paradise with black-eyed houris. He thinks that millions of Christians in northern Africa and Syria become Moslems because their "material interests overpowered their religious convictions." He allows that some Pagan tribes might have been converted because monotheism is superior to polytheism; but the Christian nations became converts because Islam is in every respect so greatly inferior to Christianity. It is true, he admits, that the jealousies of the Christian sects may have had something to do with it; but the depravity of human nature, material interests, and the advantages of admission into a great social caste had more, and explain satisfactorily why Islam was able in a few years to subdue half the civilised world. Mr. Haines apparently has never read any of the Mohammedan apologists, or even conversed with a Mohammedan. If he had done so, he would have discovered a simpler solution of the problem he vainly tries to solve. He would have found that the Moslems are so passionately attached to their religion because they believe it to be not only the best religion, but the only true religion. They appeal to the lofty morality which the Koran inculcates as the chief evidence of the divine mission of its founder. They attribute the marvellous spread of Islam, and the hold it has on its disciples, to its own intrinsic excellence; and they are unable to understand how any heathen tribe, if offered the choice between Islam and Christianity, could possibly fail to choose the former. If Islam presents itself in this light to the Oriental mind—and that it does so there can be no doubt in the minds of those who have mixed on terms of intimacy with Orientals, or have even read the Mahdi's letter to Emin Pasha recently published—the success of Islam as a missionary religion is explained without any necessity of resorting to the explanation of Mr. Haines that it succeeds because it appeals to the worst passions of mankind.

*Christianity and Islam in Spain*, A.D. 756-1031. By C. R. Haines. (Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.) It is difficult fairly to appraise such a work as this, the Kaye Prize at Cambridge for 1888. Considered as an academical essay, it is quite equal to what may be expected under the conditions. If the authorities will demand essays on subjects which absolutely require a knowledge of two foreign languages, neither of which is possessed by the ordinary undergraduate or graduate, this work is as good a result as is likely to be obtained. It is written by one who does not appear for the first time in print—three previous works are named on the title-page—who has, therefore, some experience in the art of composition, and knows how to manage and arrange his materials. These are the original works of the Spanish Fathers of the period in Latin, and generally much that has been written on it in the same language. Such of the works of Arabic and Spanish historians as have been translated into English or French have also been consulted. Many works of English and French writers are also made use of; but of these last Prof. Dozy is the only one who is at all entitled to rank as an authority. Not a single Spanish, Arabic, or German author is cited, except from translations. The inevitable consequence is that, with all the writer's care, the book is valueless as a contribution to history. It is useless to point out particular errors. Perhaps the finest historical work that has appeared in Spain in the present decade is the *Historia de los Heterodoxos Españoles* of Menéndez y Pelayo,

the first volume of which treats almost wholly of this theme and of this period. Another side of the question is touched upon in tome i. of the same author's *Historia de las Ideas Estéticas en España*. Mr. Haines has apparently never heard of these works. Masdeu's notable essay, *Religion Española*, and Gamm's work in German are equally unnoticed. Even in English the latest publications are not made use of: Lockhart and Southey are quoted instead of Gibson. The excellent articles by Mrs. Humphry Ward and others on the Gothic kings and Spanish fathers in Smith's *Dictionary of Christian Biography* have not been consulted. On the Koran, Sale's work alone is used. Imagine a foreigner writing a work on the English constitution to whom Bishop Stubbs's works are utterly unknown—or on the period of Charles I. with no reference to Mr. Gardiner—but with implicit reliance on earlier foreign works, and on translations of Hume and Doolme; and the result might be some such work as the one before us.

*The Life and Work of Charles Henry von Bogatzky*. By the Rev. John Kelly. (Religious Tract Society.) Von Bogatzky, by far the most popular in England of all the German pietists of the last century, has been peculiarly unfortunate in his English editors. Mr. Kelly freely exposes the shortcomings of his predecessors. He shows how the English versions of the *Goldenes Schürzkästlein der Kinder Gottes* were almost travesties of the original; yet he is himself as careless and negligent as any of those with whom he finds fault. Not only is the *Life* utterly without chronological order; but the two appendices giving the list of Bogatzky's works, and of the English editions of the *Golden Treasury*, are in still greater confusion. It will hardly be believed that, while on p. 53 stands an extract from the preface of the first English edition of this work in 1754 stating that the translator had "recourse to the excellent hymns and psalms of the late reverend and worthy Dr. Watts," in the Appendix (p. 269) we read of this same edition of 1754: "Portions of Cowper's hymns are substituted for Bogatzky's verses." Cowper did not begin to write hymns until about 1765, and the first edition of the Olney Hymns was published in 1779. One of Bogatzky's most extensive works was *The Daily House Companion for the Children of God*, in two vols. quarto, of over 1000 pages each—a description of which, and extracts from it, fill pp. 165-209 of the present volume; yet neither is the German title given in the German catalogue of the works in the Appendix, nor is the English one inserted in the list of the works in English. So with the rest. There is not the slightest attempt at an intelligent appreciation of Bogatzky's life and work. Printers and publishers have done their part well, but a worse specimen of slovenly and careless editing we have seldom met with.

*Current Discussions in Theology*. By the Professors of Chicago Theological Seminary. Vol. vi. (Boston and Chicago.) This useful survey of theological literature shows what a vigorous theological movement exists in the United States. There is a "pluck" even in American conservatism which is hardly perhaps equalled as yet in England. The interest of this volume may be temporary: the German *Jahresbericht* is of altogether another calibre. But as a record, however imperfect, of work done during about the last three years in Great Britain, France, Germany, and America, the work has its value for English-reading students.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

GENERAL GORDON'S Journals in China are to see the light at last. Mr. Egmont Hake, his biographer, has been preparing them for the press for some time past. They will contain a great deal of new matter, and will be accompanied by notes based on letters hitherto unpublished. The volumes will be illustrated with a reproduction of Mr. Val Prinsep's portrait of "Chinese Gordon" in his mandarin dress, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1865.

THE following are some of the principal articles that will appear in the forthcoming fifth volume of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*: "Homer," by Mr. Gladstone; "The Highlands," by the Duke of Argyll; "Hydrophobia," by M. Pasteur; "Goethe," by Prof. E. Dowden; "Grammar," by Dr. John Peile; "Hebrew," by Prof. A. B. Davidson; "Greece," by Mr. F. B. Jevons; "Hieroglyphics," by Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge; "Geology," by Prof. James Geikie; "Geography," by Mr. J. S. Keltie; "Heat," by Prof. Tait; "Government," by Mr. Charles Elton; "Glass-Staining," by Mr. William Morris; "Gypsies," by Mr. F. Hindes Groome; "Gunpowder Plot," by Mr. T. Graves Law; "Gay," "Goldsmith," and "Hogarth," by Mr. Austin Dobson; "Hegel," by Prof. Edward Caird; "Victor Hugo," by Mr. W. E. Henley; "Horace," by Mr. J. W. Mackail; "Hawthorne," by Mr. G. P. Lathrop; "Gladstone," by Mr. Justin McCarthy; "Gardening," by Mr. R. D. Blackmore; "Hospitals," by Miss Florence Nightingale; "Goths," by Mr. Henry Bradley.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will begin next month the publication of a new edition of the novels of Mrs. Craik, author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, to be issued in monthly volumes uniform with their edition of Charles Kingsley's works. The first to appear will be *Olive*, with illustrations by G. Bowers.

THE next volume in the series of "Great Writers" will be *Jane Austen*, written by Mr. Goldwin Smith.

MR. JOHN S. FARMER, the author of *Americanisms*, has now ready for issue to subscribers (through Mr. A. P. Watt) the first volume of his new work—*Slang and its Analogues*. In form it follows the lines of Dr. Murray's New English Dictionary; and it comprises the heterodox speech of all classes of society for more than three centuries, with synonyms in French, German, Italian, &c. The remaining two volumes of the work will follow at short intervals.

MR. HARLAND's story, *Two Women or One?* will be published on February 6 by Messrs. Cassell & Co.

*Atlanta* for February will contain the opening chapters of a new serial by Mrs. Parr; also an article on "Famous Pictures of the Paris Exhibition," illustrated with reproductions from the works of Millet, Jules Breton, Dupré, Meissonier, and other French artists.

A BOOK, entitled *The Apocalypse looked at as the final Crisis of the Age*, by "a Teacher," is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock for immediate publication.

THE Church of England Temperance Society is about to issue a novel series of picture books, consisting of nursery rhymes and tales adapted to temperance requirements, and illustrated in an artistic style. No. 1, "The Land where Jack dwelt," with ten full-page cartoons and other illustrations—many of them from sketches taken in the East End of London—will be published early in February in coloured picture wrapper.

MRS. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING lived during the years of her girlhood near Ledbury,

in Herefordshire; and many of her early poems describe the neighbouring scenery. The inhabitants of the town met together last Monday, and resolved to erect a memorial to her in the form of a clock-tower.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE will read a paper on the "Masques of Ben Jonson" before the Elizabethan Society at Toynbee Hall on Wednesday next, February 5, at 8 p.m., when Mr. A. H. Bullen will take the chair.

THE Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution next week will be delivered by Mr. H. B. Wheatley, upon "The London Stage in Elizabeth's Reign."

PROF. HENRY JONES, of Bangor, will lecture on "The Ethical Teaching of Robert Browning," at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, for the Ethical Society, on Sunday, February 2, at 7.30 p.m.

The third series of lectures given by the Sunday Lecture Society begins on Sunday next, February 2, in St. George's Hall, Langham Place, at 4 p.m., when Dr. B. W. Richardson will lecture on "The Health of the Mind, and Mental Contagions." Lectures will subsequently be given by Sir Henry E. Roscoe, Mr. Justin H. McCarthy, Mr. G. Wotherspoon, Mr. H. L. Braekstad, Mr. Louis Fagan, and Dr. James Edmunds.

THE report of the Public Library Committee of the Burgh of Aberdeen for 1888-89 contains a table, which we do not recollect to have seen in other similar reports, of the number of issues of periodicals in the reading room. As very little evidence exists as to the relative popularity of magazines, we print (without comment) the names of all those that were asked for more than one thousand times during the year:—*Boy's Own Paper* (7460), *Cassell's Saturday Journal* (7375), *Chambers's Journal* (4086), *People's Friend* (3900), *A.I.* (2146), *Cassell's Family Magazine* (2020), *St. Nicholas* (1587), *Harper's* (1551), *Leisure Hour* (1303), *Century* (1291), *Outing* (1202), *Art Journal* (1194), *Scribner's* (1098).

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have published a new edition, revised and enlarged, of Mr. H. C. Maxwell Lyte's *History of Eton College*, which originally appeared in 1876. The chapter relating to the buildings has been re-written, so as to embody the result of Mr. J. W. Clark's researches into the architectural history of Cambridge; and the author has incorporated throughout subsequent information derived not only from printed books, but from MS. records and private correspondence. It is also not unworthy of notice that the lithographed plates have been re-drawn for the new edition, and that the index has been almost trebled in size. A book that was originally so thorough in workmanship and so handsome in form deserved the additional pains which have been expended upon it to keep it up to date. We may add that Mr. Gladstone repudiates any remembrance of the story told of himself in the first edition, according to which he once saved himself from the birch of Keate by his capacity *distinguendi*.

#### UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

At a meeting at Cambridge held on Wednesday, it was resolved that a portrait of the late Bishop Lightfoot, to be painted by Mr. W. B. Richmond, should be placed in the hall of Trinity College, as a personal memorial "to commemorate his noble character and his signal services to the Church and to learning." Any surplus of subscriptions will be added to the endowment of the university scholarships founded by Dr. Lightfoot himself for the

encouragement of the study of ecclesiastical history.

THE Chichele professor of modern history at Oxford, Mr. Montagu Burrows, will deliver a public lecture on Thursday next, February 6, upon "The Life of William Grocyne."

MR. A. A. BEVAN, of Trinity College, has been nominated by the general board of studies as deputy-professor of Arabic at Cambridge, during the necessary absence of Dr. W. Robertson Smith—which is caused, we regret to learn, by illness.

PROF. MARGOLIOUTH, the newly appointed Laudian professor of Arabic at Oxford, is lecturing this term upon "The Peshitto Version of the Psalms."

THE committee formed at Cambridge to procure a bust of the late Prof. W. Wright, to be placed in the University Library, invite subscriptions (limited to half a guinea) from other seats of learning throughout the world. Dr. Rüdiger, of Marburg, will receive German subscriptions; and Prof. Gottheil, of Columbia College, American subscriptions. Among the names already on the list are those of Th. Aufrecht, Barbier de Meynard, G. Bühler, M. J. de Goeje, Paul de Lagarde, T. H. Nöldeke, Ernest Renan, Sachau, Socin, and H. Zotenberg.

At the annual meeting of the Cambridge Philological Society, held on Thursday in this week, the retiring president, Dr. John Peile, was to read a paper on "The Nature of Phonetic Change, (1) with special reference to the Views of Paul and Brugmann, and (2) regarded from a different standpoint." The new president-elect is Dr. J. E. Sandys, of St. John's, the public orator.

In connexion with the Oxford Association for the Higher Education of Women, Prof. Henry Sidgwick, of Cambridge, will deliver a lecture, on March 1, upon "The Shakespearian Drama."

THE trustees of Manchester New College have adopted plans prepared by Mr. Worthington for their buildings at Oxford. The total estimated cost is £49,000, towards which £32,694 has already been subscribed. Some scholarships of £75 a year, tenable by "Oxford collegiate students," have also been instituted.

THE *Camford Magazine* for January 29 records the death of James Purves, one of the senior fellows of Balliol, who had been in infirm health for many years past. He was a very accurate and painstaking classical scholar, and is understood to have given great assistance to Prof. Jowett in his works upon Plato and Thucydides. The only book published under his own name is *Selections from the Dialogues of Plato*, in the Clarendon Press Series; but he is stated to have left in MS. a prose translation of the *Odyssey*.

GURU DAS BANERJI, one of the judges of the High Court, has been nominated vice-chancellor of the University of Calcutta. We believe that this is the first time a native has held the office.

THE classical teachers of Harvard University have started a publication of their own, entitled *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, which it is proposed to continue in yearly volumes. The first volume—which is issued in this country by Mr. Edward Arnold, as agent for Messrs. Ginn & Co., of Boston—includes two papers by Prof. W. W. Goodwin on debated points of Greek construction; an article on the *fauces*, or front entrance to the *atrium*, of a Roman house, and also some Latin etymologies, by Prof. J. B. Greenough; a dissertation in Latin upon the methods of obtaining fire among the ancients, by Mr. Morris H. Morgan;

and a long article on the social and domestic position of women in Aristophanes, by Mr. Herman W. Haley.

#### TRANSLATION.

PLATO TO ASTER.

Ἀστέρης εἰσαθρεῖς, ἀστὴρ ἐμός. Εἶθε γενόμεν  
Οὐρανός, ὡς πολλοῖς ὁμασιν εἰς σὲ βλέπω.

Thy gaze is on the starry skies,  
Thou star to me.

Would I were they, to bend unnumber'd eyes  
In gaze on thee.

S. H. H.

#### OBITUARY.

EMILY PFEIFFER.

NOT only a wide circle of friends, but all careful readers of contemporary literature, will have felt a pang of sorrow at hearing of the death of Mrs. Pfeiffer. She and her husband were bound together by no common tie. He died in January of last year; and now she has followed him to the grave within a twelvemonth, and the once cheerful house on the slopes of Putney Hill is left desolate.

Prominent attention has recently been drawn to the fact that, among the poets of the Victorian era, women hold a conspicuous place. Foremost of all, of course, stands Mrs. Barrett Browning; and the popular suffrage, in America as well as in England, has put Miss Christina Rossetti and Miss Jean Ingelow in a second class by themselves. All three of these are emphatically feminine poets, who attained their highest inspiration when writing as women and about women. To compare their work with that of men otherwise their equals would be absurd. But when we pass to the next class of those who are ungraciously styled "minor poets," it is impossible not to be struck by the reflexion that the women hold their own—and more than their own—against the men.

This is not the place to mention other names, which will readily occur to the mind. Suffice it to say that Mrs. Pfeiffer's poetry, whether we consider its quantity or its quality, will contrast favourably with the poetry of any living men, except the first half-dozen. As with the poetesses already mentioned, her Muse was frequently inspired by sympathy for the sufferings of her sisters. But she is probably best known as a sonneteer. For this artificial form of verse—of which the present generation has had a surfeit—she possessed the qualifications of a refined imagination and considerable metrical faculty. Her sensitive and cultured mind was also open to receive the impulses of thought and feeling which are most characteristic of our self-conscious age. Above all, the modern conception of Nature, not as a kind nurse but as a relentless task-master, influenced her somewhat in the same manner that it influenced George Eliot. It was this aspect of her poetry that specially attracted the admiration of such a keen critic as the late Rector of Lincoln.

Considering that Mrs. Pfeiffer never enjoyed good health, and also that she took an active part in all movements for the social and economical regeneration of her sex, the total amount of her published work is remarkable. Her earliest book, we believe, was *Katmera: a Midsummer Night's Dream*, published nearly thirty years ago; but this we have not seen. Her first volume of poems took its name from *Gerard's Monument* (1873). This was followed by another, called simply *Poems* (1876), which included several sonnets. Then came *Glan-Alarch* (1877); *Quarterman's Grave* (1879); *Under the Aspens* (1882); and *The Rhyme of the Lady of the Rock* (1884). Most of these passed



through more than one edition, though they were never issued in a uniform series, such as she and her husband had contemplated. The sonnets alone were collected into a pretty volume bearing that title (1887), which comprises most of her work that will live. Only last year, after her husband's death, she published another volume of verse, *Flowers of the Night*, which hardly maintained her reputation; and at the very last she was actively engaged in preparing a drama for stage representation. To complete this record of her books, it should be mentioned that she wrote a pleasant account of her journeys in Greece and North America, under the title of *Flying Leaves from East and West* (1885); and also an essay on a subject that was very dear to her—*Woman and Work* (1888).

#### THE REV. H. S. FAGAN.

THE regret with which we record the death of the Rev. H. S. Fagan will be shared even by those readers of the ACADEMY who were sometimes irritated by his political opinions on Ireland. The truth is that he had no bitterness about him, being one of the kindest and most liberal of men. But, like others of his warm-hearted countrymen, he failed to estimate rightly the value of words, using them as weapons in controversy without due regard to the feelings of others. He had an independent mind and wrote with great readiness, so that the views he expressed were always stamped with his own individuality. It would likewise be a mistake to suppose that his interest in Ireland was primarily political. He knew its history well, and he had travelled in all parts of the country. Like another deceased writer on Ireland, the Rev. W. A. O'Connor, of Manchester, he was a patriot first, and a partisan only in the second place. His ideal was that of an island where Catholic and Protestant should dwell side by side, rivals only in developing the material resources of their country, and especially in turning to good use their innate artistic faculties. The cottage industries of Donegal, the pottery of Bleek, and the frieze of many a little market town stirred his enthusiasm far more than any political association. He never wearied of imploring his friends to use Irish manufactures, and he took as much pride in the prosperity of Belfast as in that of Michael Davitt's Woollen Company. It should be added that his sympathies extended to the mining and fisher folk of Cornwall, and to the peasantry of East Anglia, with both of which classes he had a far more intimate acquaintance than most country clergymen.

Henry Stuart Fagan was born at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, in 1827, being the only son of Mitchell Henry Fagan. His name, of course, is a good old Irish one; and he used to complain that Dickens had no justification for the form of it which he gave to his Jew in *Oliver Twist*. He matriculated as a commoner at Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1845, and took his degree in 1850, being placed in the first class in mathematics, along with Dean Kitchen and Sir William Markby, and in the second class in classics with Canon Liddon. He was immediately elected to a fellowship at his own college; but this he held for only two years, being succeeded by the late Prof. Chandler. On leaving Oxford, he adopted the profession of teaching, first as assistant-master at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and afterwards as headmaster successively of the grammar schools at Burton-on-Trent and at Bath. From 1859 to 1870, he was rector of Charlcombe, near Bath; from 1870 to 1882, vicar of St. Just-in-Penwith, within the district of the Land's End; and from 1882 till his death rector of Great Cressingham—a small living in south-west Norfolk, about eight miles from

Thetford, in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. He leaves a widow to lament his loss, and several sons and daughters. Many who were at Oxford ten years ago will remember a brilliant scholar of Queen's, named Charles Gregory Fagan, whose "Chaucer in Oxenforde" has just been reprinted in *Echoes from the Oxford Magazine*. His early death in India was a heavy blow to his father, who never cared to visit Oxford again.

Mr. Fagan seemed active and hearty for a man of his age when in London last autumn. But in December he was attacked with bronchitis and disease of the lungs, from which he was unable to rally. His death, which took place in the evening of Friday, January 24, was sudden at the last. He was buried on Wednesday, in the churchyard of Bodney, the joint-parish with Great Cressingham.

#### CAROLUS AUGUSTUS HASE.

THE historic University of Jena, the first founded by Protestants in Germany, has sustained a severe loss, not easily to be repaired, by the death of Karl August Hase.

Privy Councillor von Hase was a Doctor of Philosophy and Theology. He taught ecclesiastical history, &c., for more than half a century; and a splendid teacher he was. Taking one of the paragraphs of his printed books (each of which went through several editions), he would expound it till his hearers, receiving a large amount of information of every sort, could conveniently connect all that they had heard with the few words that lay before them in print. And so powerful was his method and the charm of his delivery that a lapse of fifty years has not been able to obliterate the living information his hearers then received. A sincere and earnest Christian, he taught in a spirit of great tolerance. A truth, whether propounded by a Calvinist, or by a Roman Catholic, or by a Jew, was as eagerly welcomed and inculcated by him as if it had come from a Lutheran. Moreover, like his colleagues, who voluntarily followed the lead of the Superintendent and Court Preacher, Dr. von Röhr, he was an enlightened and true Liberal. It is well known that the theology of the clergy in the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, as also in the other Saxon Duchies, is the most rational and the most liberal, and at the same time the most solid, in all Germany. Von Hase in his younger years (it is almost forty-five years since I saw him last) looked like an Englishman; and I may add that, although he was distinguished for his French *politesse*, his character exhibited the solidity and honesty of an Englishman. He had a very engaging exterior, and in his lectures a most impressive delivery.

Dr. K. von Hase died on January 3, and was buried on January 6. His obsequies were performed in the Town Church of Jena. For him mourn not merely his children, but also a vast company of much-attached pupils. Peace be upon him!

S. M. SCHILLER-SZINESSY.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE most noteworthy article in the current number of *Mind* is one on "The Genesis of the Cognition of Physical Reality," by Mr. G. F. Stout. The essayist, after criticising the associational theory of our perception of the external world, proceeds to show that our representation of it involves a somewhat complicated process of "constructive interpretation." He is particularly successful in showing (in disagreement with Dr. Bain) the precise part played by muscular activity in the development of this cognition. He seems in this connexion to render more prominent than

has been done before the experience of touching or exploring one part of the body with another, e.g., one hand with the other. The formation of the belief in external objects is moulded on the pattern of the intuitions of our own body thus gained. Another important point here emphasised is the relation of the perception of persistence to that of resistance and of the co-existence of parts in space. Altogether this paper is intelligent and well-reasoned, and forms a valuable addition to the current psychological doctrine of external perception. A second paper, by M. A. Binet, on "Double Consciousness in Health," is a very readable account of some experimental inquiries into the range of automatic action (similar to that known to be provokable in hysterical subjects) in the case of healthy persons. The article hardly, however, justifies its title, for it makes no attempt to show that this automatic action involves a second "consciousness." The remaining articles are two rather heavy philosophical papers, and an ingenious attempt, by Miss (?) C. L. Franklin, to at once extend and simplify the processes of common logic in the light of modern symbolic logic.

In the *American Journal of Psychology*, Dr. W. H. Burnham brings to a close his series of papers on "Memory historically and experimentally considered." They contain an excellent *résumé* of the several theories of memory, ancient and modern, and also a fairly complete account of recent experimental inquiries into the subject. Among other points dealt with in this last paper are the rival physiological hypotheses put forward in explanation of the processes of memory. These are grouped under three heads: (1) that memory depends on a movement persisting in the brain; (2) that it depends upon a persisting trace or residuum in the brain; and (3) that it depends on a disposition persisting in the brain. It is not easy to see how these can be kept distinct one from another, and indeed the writer almost confesses that they are not radically different. The other articles in the number are an account of the "Folklore of the Bahama Negroes," by Mr. C. L. Edwards; and an essay on "Some Characteristics of Symbolic Logic," by Miss (?) C. L. Franklin. The first is very entertaining, reminding us of our favourite Uncle Remus; and, being placed at the beginning of the journal, it may possibly leave the less serious reader indisposed to go on to the second. So it may be as well to say that this (to us) new writer shows in the Transatlantic, no less clearly than in the British journal, that she (?) is quite abreast of the modern complexities of logic, and knows how to make shrewd and serviceable suggestions in the way of amending the current modes of presenting the subject. The chief point made in this paper is that more systems of symbolic logic are possible than seem to have been dreamt of by some Cambridge logicians. The *American journal* is still distinguished by the fullness and excellence of its account of contemporary research. It were to be wished that the *Cis-Atlantic journal*, too, which gives us such able critical no-ices of important books, could find space also for a *précis* of the articles (in German and other serials) which embody the greater part of that psycho-physical research which is now being carried out so persistently and so systematically.

#### THE FOLKLORE SOCIETY.

THE works issued by the Folklore Society will in future be published by Mr. David Nutt, instead of, as heretofore, by Mr. Elliot Stock. This change of publisher is consequent upon the re-organisation of the society's journal, which will appear henceforth under the title *Folklore*; a Quarterly Review of Myth,

Tradition, Institutions, and Customs, and will continue and incorporate the *Archaeological Review*. It will be directed by an editorial committee of the council of the society, consisting of the Hon. John Abercromby, Mr. G. L. Gomme, Mr. Joseph Jacobs, and Mr. Alfred Nutt—Mr. Jacobs acting as general editor.

The first number, to be issued early in March, will comprise the following articles: Mr. Lang's Presidential Address for 1889; "The Mythic Charms of the Finns," translated and edited by the Hon. John Abercromby; "Native Tales and Legends collected from the Torres Straits Islanders," by Prof. Haddon, of Durham; "Early Trade Routes to Ireland," by Prof. Ridgway, of Cork; Review of the Recent Literature concerning Scandinavian Mythology, by Mr. F. York Powell; Review of Recent Literature concerning Celtic Myth and Saga, by Mr. Alfred Nutt; Notes and Queries on Superstition; full Bibliography of English and Foreign Books during the past six months; Summaries of Periodicals, &c.

The society will issue immediately to its members for 1889 the Rev. D. MacInnes's *Gaelic Folk- and Hero-Tales from Argyllshire*, with Notes by Mr. Alfred Nutt; and to its members for 1890 Prof. Crane's annotated translation of *The Example of Jacques de Villey*. The society hopes to bring out in 1891 Mr. Oliver Elton's translation of the mythical portions of Saxo Grammaticus, with Notes and Introduction by Mr. York Powell.

#### STATISTICS OF CHRISTIAN NAMES IN EARLY TIMES.

THE elaborate indexes to the *Register of the University of Oxford*, 1571 to 1622, compiled by Mr. Andrew Clark (Oxford Historical Society, 1889), include a table of Christian names, in which is set out the number of times that each occurs. The total of names given in this portion of the Register amounts to about 30,000, and must undoubtedly be—as Mr. Clark calls it—"more representative of English names, for the years over which it extends, than any list yet published."

In consideration of the historical importance attaching to the subject, Mr. Clark will pardon us for transferring to the pages of the ACADEMY the chief results of his table, arranged in a somewhat different form.

The following are the twelve most common Christian names, each occurring (approximately) more than once in every hundred out of the total of 30,000:

John,	3826 times, or about 12·8 per cent.
Thomas,	2777 " " 9·3 "
William,	2546 " " 8·5 "
Richard,	1691 " " 5·6 "
Robert,	1222 " " 4·1 "
Edward,	957 " " 3·2 "
Henry,	908 " " 3·0 "
George,	647 " " 2·2 "
Francis,	447 " " 1·5 "
James,	424 " " 1·4 "
Nicholas,	326 " " 1·1 "
Edmund,	298 " " 1·0 "

The following thirty-one Christian names each occur more than fifty times: Anthony (262), Hugh (257), Christopher (243), Samuel (227), Walter (207), Roger (195), Ralph (182), Peter (175), Humphrey (168), Charles (139), Philip (137), David (129), Matthew (116), Michael (103), Alexander (98), Arthur (98), Laurence (90), Giles (88), Stephen (86), Simon (83), Daniel (79), Lewis (78), Joseph (78), Andrew (69), Roland (65), Evan (55), Abraham (54), Leonard (54), Owen (53), Gilbert (52), Morris (51).

In comparison with this list, the following passage from the Preface to Mr. T. F. Kirby's

*Winchester Scholars* (Henry Frowde, 1888) seems worthy of quotation, premising that the Winchester list not only comprises a much earlier period, but is also drawn almost exclusively from the South of England. For the two centuries referred to the total number of entries would be about 3700.

"Of the Christian names occurring in the first two hundred years (1393-1592) John is by far the most common. It occurs more than 1060 times, and was borne by nearly one out of every three boys admitted during that period. William, the next in point of frequency, occurs more than 560 times, Thomas more than 500 times, Richard about 390 times, Robert about 250 times, and then the following names arranged in order of frequency: Henry, Edward, Nicholas, George (chiefly in the latter part of the period), Edmund, Walter, Roger, Christopher, Antony, Simon, James, Francis, Peter, Philip, Matthew, Michael, Alexander, Geoffrey, Giles, Arthur, Humphrey, Charles (chiefly in the latter part of the period)."

#### SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BOHN, P. Die musikalischen Handschriften d. XVI. u. XVII. Jahrh. in der Stadtbibliothek zu Breslau. Breslau: Hainauer. 15 M.
- DEJON, F. Essai bibliographique sur la destruction volontaire des livres ou bibliolytie. Paris: Quantin. 12 fr.
- DUTREUIL DE RHINS, J. L. L'Asie centrale (Thibet et régions limitrophes). Paris: Leroux. 60 fr.
- FISCHER, C. W. Mnemoyne u. Caissa. Die Kunst, das Merken im Schachspiel zu erleichtern. Leipzig: Grackauer. 5 M.
- GLÜCKMANN, C. Das Heerwesen der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie. Wien: Seidel. 5 M.
- GURTES, Wladimir. Souvenirs d'un prêtre romain devenu prêtre orthodoxe. Paris: Fischbacher. 10 fr.
- JUNDT, A. Rulman Merswin, et l'am de Dieu de l'Oberland. Paris: Fischbacher. 7 fr. 60 c.
- PARIS, C. Voyage d'exploration de Hué en Cochinchine par la route mandarine. Paris: Leroux. 7 fr. 50 c.
- PITRE, G. Curiosità popolari tradizionali. Vol. VII. Ordinanza, usi e costumi abruzzesi, raccolti da Gennaro Finamore. Turin: Loescher. 5 fr.
- REICH, E. Gruppens Kunstphilosophie. Wien: Manz. 2 M. 40 Pf.
- SHAKESPEARE, W. I Sonetti di, tradotti per la prima volta in italiano da Angelo Olivieri. Turin: Claudon. 4 fr.
- VILLIERS DE L'ISLE-ADAM, Le Comte de. Azél. Paris: Quantin. 7 fr. 50 c.
- YACOB AERTIN PACHA. L'instruction publique en Egypte. Paris: Leroux. 5 fr.

##### HISTORY, ETC.

- AUBIOL, Ch. Documents militaires du Lieutenant-général de Campredon: La défense du Var et le passage des Alpes. Paris: Plon. 4 fr.
- CHOTARD, L. Louis XIV. Louvois, Vauban, et les fortifications du nord de la France, d'après des lettres inédites de Louvois. Paris: Plon. 5 fr.
- DE MORGAN, J. Mission scientifique au Cameroun: études archéologiques et historiques. Paris: Leroux. 25 fr.
- DRECKMEYER, A. Die Stadt Cambrail. Verfassungsgeschichtliche Untersuchn. aus dem 10. bis gegen Ende d. 12. Jahrh. Jena: Dabis. 80 Pf.
- FONTES rerum bernensium. 5. Bd. 1323-1397. 3. Lfg. Bern: Schmid. 5 M.
- HAGENMEYER, H. Anonymi Gesta Francorum et aliorum Hierosolymitanorum. Mit Erläuterung. hrsg. 2. Hälfte. Heidelberg: Winter. 7 M.
- HOCHART, P. De l'authenticité des annales et des histoires de Tacite. Paris: Thorin. 8 fr.
- JIRŮSEK, H. Codex juris bohemicus. Tomi II. pars 3, continens scripta ad rempublicam administrandam spectantia saec. XIV. Leipzig: Freytag. 5 M. 60 Pf.
- JURIN DE LA GRAYÈRE, L'Amiral. Les ouvriers de la onzième heure: histoire des premières navigations des Anglais et des Hollandais dans les mers polaires et dans la mer des Indes. Paris: Plon. 7 fr.
- KORZENIEWSKI, J. Catalogus actorum et documentorum res gestas Poloniae illustrantium. Krakau: Friedlein. 1 M. 60 Pf.
- KRES, Frhr. G. v. Gröndlach u. seine Besitzer. Nach archival. Quellen bearb. Nürnberg: Schrag. 4 M.
- MAULOU-LA-CLAVIERE, M. de. Histoire de Louis XII. Paris: Louis d'Orléans. Paris: Leroux. 8 fr.
- ROBROUD, Bertrand. Histoire du clergé pendant la révolution française. T. II. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 7 fr. 60 c.
- SCHAEFER, Oh. Le Voyage de la Terre Sainte, composé par Maître Denis Possot et achevé par Messire Charles Philippe. Paris: Leroux. 30 fr.

##### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- FRANK, A. B. Lehrbuch der Pflanzenphysiologie m. besond. Berücksicht. der Kulturpflanzen. Berlin: Parey. 6 M.

- LAßSWITZ, K. Geschichte der Atomistik vom Mittelalter bis Newton. 1. Bd. Die Erneuerung der Korpuskulartheorie. Hamburg: Voss. 90 M.
- OMDER, M. Die erste Landesvermessung d. Kurstaates Sachsen, auf Befehl d. Kurfürsten Christian I. ausgeführt. Bearb. v. S. Ruge. Dresden: Stengel. 80 M.
- REULHAUX, O. Katalog f. die Heliceen-Genera Euparypha Hartm. u. Xerophila Held, aufgestellt nach C. A. Westerlund. München: Kellner. 1 M. 50 Pf.

##### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- CORPUS Inscriptionum Semiticarum. Pars II. Inscriptiones Aramaeae (ed. M. de Vogüé). Tom. I. Fasc. I. Paris: Klincksieck. 50 fr.
- LANGLOIS, E. Notices des manuscrits français et provençaux de Rome antérieurs au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle. Paris: Klincksieck. 15 fr.
- LEJAY, P. Inscriptions antiques de la Côte-d'Or. Paris: Bouillon. 9 fr.
- NIX, L. M. L. Das 5. Buch der Gomla d. Apollonius v. Perga in der arabischen Uebersetzung d. Thabit ibn Corrah, hrsg. ins Deutsche übert. u. m. e. Einleitg. versehen. Leipzig: Hirschmann. 2 M.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### A LOST MS. OF CHAUCER'S "TROILUS."

Cambridge: Jan. 28, 1890.

We are indebted to Prof. George Stephens, of Copenhagen, for an interesting Chaucer discovery. In the binding of an old book he found, some years ago, two strips of vellum, evidently forming part of a leaf of an English MS. of the early part of the fifteenth century, which he kindly transmitted to me, to afford me the opportunity of reading a short paper on it before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, who have printed it in a volume of *Transactions* now in the press.

As I believe the general public will be interested in it, I send a transcript of the few words that are contained on the strips, one of which is almost blank on the first page. There is a gap between the strips, so that we have merely the beginnings and the ends of lines. No letters are visible except those printed below free from square brackets. The letters within brackets are supplied by guess by way of help. My own share in the discovery is that the strips contain portions of eight stanzas of Chaucer's *Troilus*, bk. v., st. 207-214 (Chaucer Society). The MS. has the thorn-letter for *th* in the words "this," "thought," "that," "the," "thou," "hath," "brother," "throwe," "with," "ther"; and the Middle-English *g* for *gh* in "thought," "slough" (slew), and for *y* in "yif." I print *th, gh, y* (in italics) where these symbols occur.

"TROILUS," v. 1143, st. 207.

This dreme . . . h]aue eke byforn  
May neuer ou[t . . . remembra]unce  
He thought ay . . . l]ady lorne  
And that that . . . p]urue]yance  
Hym schew[ed . . . sign]ifiaunce  
Of hyr vn[t]routh . . . au]enture  
And that this . . . bym in figure.

For whyche . . . suster sent (1450)  
That Called . . . aboute  
And al hy[s . . . h]yr er he stente  
And hyr by[soughte . . . the doute  
Of the stro]uge . . . stoute  
And fynaly . . . sto]unde  
Cassandre . . . bys dreme expound[e].

Sobe gan fy[rst . . . o brother dere  
Yif thou a s[othe . . . knowe  
Thou most a . . . story]es here  
To purpos ho[w . . . ouer]throwe (1460)  
Hath lordes . . . within a throwe  
Thou welle th[is . . . kno]w & of what k n e  
He comen is . . . f]ynde

Diane why[ch . . . w]as & in Ire  
For Grekes . . . s]acrifice  
Ne encens . . . sette afyre  
Sche for th[at . . . h]yr so despise  
Wroke hyr . . . crue]l wyso  
For with a b]fore . . . ox in stall  
Sche made . . . & vyues alle (1470).



T]o also this bore was . . .  
 A]monges whyche the c[om] . . .  
 A]mayde on of this w[or]ld . . . ypre]ised  
 A]nd Meleagre lord of . . .  
 He]loured so this freshe . . .  
 The]t with hys manho[de] . . . styn]te  
 The] bore he slough & hy[er] . . .

Of] whyche as olde bo[k]es . . .  
 A]rose a conteke & a g[ret]  
 A]nd of this lord descen[ded] . . . (1480)  
 By] ligne or elles olde . . .  
 Bu]t how this Meleag[er] . . .  
 The]ru hys moder wyl . . .  
 Fo]r al to long it were . . .

So]he tolde eke how T[ydeus] . . .  
 Vn]to the strong Citee . . .  
 To] Claymen kyngdom . . . wen]te  
 Fo]r hys felaw dan p[er]olimites  
 Of] which the brother dan . . .  
 Fu]ll wrongfully of the[be]s . . . strength]s  
 Thi]s tolde sche by proces . . . (1491)

So]he tolde eke how he[monides] astert]e  
 Wh]an Tydeus slough . . . sto]ute  
 Sch]e tolde ek al the prop[hecies] . . .  
 An]d how that .vij. kyn]ges . . .  
 Bes]legeden the Citee a[ft] . . .  
 An]d of the holy serpe[nt] . . .  
 An]d of the furies al [che] . . .

Observe that this text is as good as any. It should be compared with MS. Harl. 2280. It is superior to that MS. in the following instances: 1443, "byforn"; 1446, It repeats "that"; 1449, "this"; 1457, "o"; 1461, "within"; 1478, "olde"; 1480, "lord"; 1481, "olde"; 1482, "But"; 1491, "tolde".

WALTER W. SKEAT.

#### "BUBONAX" IN THE "DEFENCE OF POESY."

Yale University: Jan. 18, 1890.

Just at the end of Sidney's *Defence of Poesy* occur these words:

"Then, though I will not wish unto you the ass's ears of Midas, nor to be driven by a poet's verses, as Bubonax was, to hang himself."

The name "Bubonax" I find nowhere else. Both, however, of the two earliest editions—Ponsonby's and Olney's—have it, so it is not a printer's error, but must have been so written by the author or his amanuensis. After puzzling over the matter for some time, it at length occurred to me that the story referred to is the one told of Hipponax. The fullest account is given by Pliny (*N.H.* xxxvi. 12):

"Bupalus et Athenis clarissimi in ea scientia fuere. Hipponactis poetae acetate, quem certum est LX. Olympiade fuisse. . . . Hipponacti notabilis foeditas vultus erat, quamobrem imaginem ejus lascivia jocorum ii proposuere ridendum circulis. Quod Hipponax indignatus, amaritudinem carminum distinxit in tantum, ut credatur aliquibus ad laqueum eos compulisse: quod falsum est."

Accordingly, we have here a remarkable instance of "contamination," "Bubonax," through a slip of the poet's memory, being evidently compounded of "Bupalus" and "Hipponax."

Lovers of Horace will recall the allusion in *Epod.* vi. 14: "acer hostis Bupalus"; and it is perhaps from this source that Sidney derived his illustration, since he does not otherwise appear to have been especially familiar with Pliny or with the Greek authors in whom a reference to the story occurs.

ALBERT S. COOK.

#### THE DERIVATION OF "YES TOR."

Bristol: Jan. 26, 1890.

In Mr. J. Ll. Page's recent book on *Dartmoor and its Antiquities* he remarks (*App. A.*, p. 287) that the derivation of Yes Tor most favourably

entertained is East Tor. Again, on p. 66, he says:

"Yes Tor has baffled both learned etymologist and ignorant peasant. East Tor is the probable interpretation (Anglo-Saxon *est*); but as it happens to be the westernmost of the three heights, this can scarcely carry absolute conviction."

In view of this difficulty I would suggest another derivation, which appears to me from all points of view to be more tenable.

In an old number of the *Sporting Magazine* (October, 1824, p. 47), in an article on "Stag Hunting on Exmoor," I find the following:

"He [Sir Thomas Acland] had two seats, one called Holnicote, near Porlock in Somersetshire; and the other called Higher Combe, but more commonly known by the name of Yecombe—each situated on opposite sides of the moor."

If, then, in west country parlance, Higher Combe became Yecombe, as this passage seems to convey, Highest Tor certainly ought to become Yest Tor, and so Yes Tor. Now this presents no difficulty from the point of view of meaning; for, as Mr. Page remarks, until quite recently Yes Tor was looked on as the highest point on Dartmoor.

Perhaps, too, from the point of view of phonetics, the latter derivation deserves preference; for all the instances given by Mr. Page of prothetic *y* in Devon folk-speech (Yeastfield = Heathfield, yeffier = heifer, and yafful = handful) begin with an *h*; but perhaps this is only an accident.

I do not know whether any derivation has been suggested for Yelland, common as a place and personal name in Devon; but, supposing the place-name to have existed first, it may, perhaps, have been simply Higher Land.

WALTER J. PURTON.

#### "BUCECARLE" IN GODEFROY'S OLD FRENCH DICTIONARY.

Stanhope Grange, Norfolk: Jan. 27, 1890.

This term *Bucecarle* is interpreted by Godefroy as "sorte de valet"—a vague rendering, which he gathered apparently from the context of the quotation from Gaimar's "*Estorie des Engles*," in which the word occurs.

Its actual meaning is "boatman," "mariner," *bucecarle* or *buzecharle* being merely the French form of Old English *butecearl*, Old Norse *buzukarl*, Modern English *buscarl*, i.e. *buss-carl*, "boat-man." (See *Du Cange s.v.* "*Buscaria*," and *New English Dictionary s.v.v.* "*Buscarl*" and "*Buss*.")

PAGET TOYNBEE.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 3, 4 p.m. South Place Institute: "National Life and Thought in Poland," by Mr. Adam Fieldgud.

4 p.m. Sunday Lecture Society: "The Health of the Mind and Mental Contagions," by Dr. B. W. Richardson.

7.30 p.m. Ethical Society: "The Ethical Teaching of Browning," by Prof. Henry Jones.

MONDAY, Feb. 4, 5 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.

8 p.m. London Institution: "A Visit to Mount Athos," by Prof. Mahaffy.

8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Private Houses and Palaces of the Romans, I," by Mr. G. Aitchison.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "The Electromagnet," III., by Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson.

8 p.m. Aristotelian: "The Conception of Sovereignty," by Mr. D. G. Ritchie.

8 p.m. Victoria Institute: "The Dispersal of Plants, as illustrated by the Flora of the Keeling or Cocos Islands," by Dr. H. B. Guppy.

TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Post-Darwinian Period," III., by Prof. G. J. Romanes.

8 p.m. Biblical Archaeology: "The Pharaohs of Moses according to Hebrew and Egyptian Chronology," by Mr. Ernest de Bunsen; "Some Suggestions respecting the Exodus," by Mr. A. L. Lewis.

8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "Bars at the Mouths of Tidal Estuaries," by Mr. W. H. Wheeler.

8.30 p.m. Zoological: "The Morphology of a Reptilian Bird (*Ophiostomus cristatus*)," by Mr. W. K. Parker; "Observations on Wolves, Jackals, Dogs, and Foxes," by Mr. A. D. Bartlett; "A Synopsis of the Genera of the Family Soricidae," by Mr. G. E. Dobson.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 8 p.m. Elizabethan: "The Masques of Ben Jonson," by Mr. Edmond Gosse.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "High-speed Knitting and Weaving without Weft," by Mr. Arthur Paget.

8 p.m. Geological: "The Variscite Rocks of Mont Genève," by Mr. Grenville A. J. Cole and Mr. J. W. Gregory; "The Propylites of the Western Isles of Scotland, and their Relation to the Andesites and Diorites of the same District," by Prof. J. W. Judd.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Sculpture in Relation to the Age," III., by Mr. E. Roscoe Mullins.

8 p.m. London Institution: "Travers Lecture, I. The Law of Buying and Selling," by Mr. Aubrey J. Spencer.

8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Private Houses and Palaces of the Romans," II., by Mr. G. Aitchison.

8 p.m. Linnean: "The Stamens and Setae of *Scirpea*," by Mr. C. B. Clarke; "The Flora of Patagonia," by Mr. John Ball; "Certain Seaweed Covered Crabs," by Prof. Stewart; "Pitchers of *Nepenthes Mastersiana*," by Prof. Stewart.

8 p.m. Chemical: "The Oxides of Nitrogen," by Prof. Ramsay; "The Constitution of Tri-derivatives of Naphthalene," by Dr. Armstrong and Mr. W. P. Wynne; "The Action of Chromium Oxide on Nitrobenzene," by Mr. G. G. Henderson and Mr. J. Morrow Campbell.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7, 5 p.m. Physical: Annual General Meeting; "Galvanometers," by Prof. W. E. Ayrton, Mr. T. Mather, and Mr. W. E. Sumpner; "A Carbon Deposit in a Blake Telephone Transmitter," by Mr. F. B. Hawes.

5 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Utility of Forests and the Study of Forestry," by Dr. Schlich.

7.30 p.m. Geologists' Association: Annual General Meeting; "The Nature of the Geological Record," by the President.

7.30 p.m. Civil Engineers: Students' Meeting, "Reclamation of Land on the River Tees," by Mr. Colin P. Fowler.

9 p.m. Royal Institution: "The London Stage in Elizabeth's Reign," by Mr. H. B. Wheatley.

SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Natural History of the Horse and of its Extinct and Existing Allies," III., by Prof. Flower.

8.45 p.m. Botanic: General Fortnightly Meeting.

#### SCIENCE.

*Essays upon Heredity and Kindred Biological Problems.* By Dr. August Weismann. Authorised Translation. Edited by E. B. Poulton, Selmar Schönland, and Arthur E. Shipley. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

PROF. WEISMANN'S essays, of which a good and vigorous English version is now presented to us, have already obtained for themselves a place as of almost classical authority. Of their great value, therefore, it is unnecessary to speak. In one word, it would not be too much to say that no biological memoirs of equal importance have been submitted to the judgment of the scientific world since the first great outburst of evolutionary thought—the outburst which gave us the principal works of Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Wallace, Haeckel, and the two Müllers. Every biologist nowadays must read Weismann. We may agree with him or we may differ from him, but we have got to reckon with him. To ignore him is merely the ostrich trick of hiding one's head feebly in the sand, and pretending not to see the victorious enemy.

In saying this, I do not mean to say that Weismann's conclusions, like Darwin's and Spencer's, are bound to make an epoch in the study of the subject with which they deal. On the contrary, in their central contention, they seem to me essentially reactionary. They throw us back into problems we thought we had solved. They raise again the ghosts of difficulties and dangers we imagined in our simplicity we had long ago laid for ever. It is rather because they compel one to think

and to face real questions that these essays are so important. Whether in the end their answer to the main problem they raise be accepted or not, at least the problem itself is set in a new light, and an answer of some sort is rigorously demanded.

I am not going, therefore, to attempt here a criticism or even a *résumé* of the contents of this profound and spirit-searching volume. To epitomise Weismann's broadest results would take at the very least a dozen pages or so; to foreshadow even in the vaguest outline any supposed answer to his ingenious conclusions would require a biologist as accomplished and as well-equipped in every direction as himself. It must suffice if I point out at present the momentous nature of the issues he raises—issues which strike at the very root of much that seemed most fruitful in contemporary thinking—and thereby induce readers to pause for a moment before they accept implicitly and without due examination the clever and seemingly simple explanations so admirably set before them by a most able, logical, and encyclopædic thinker.

To object to any philosophical or scientific argument on the ground of its tendencies is of course a confession of utter weakness. It is to abandon the field oneself, and then take refuge in abuse of the enemy. Still, it is allowable to point out that a certain doctrine, if once proved, will entail such and such important consequences; and therefore to urge that, before we accept it as proved, we should be quite certain of every link and step in the process of reasoning which is supposed to make its acceptance necessary. Now Prof. Weismann's theory of the Continuity of the Germ-plasm, to the elucidation and enforcement of which the greater part (and indirectly the whole) of this volume is devoted, would undoubtedly, if accepted, compel us fundamentally to modify many of our most cherished biological convictions, would change the whole face of evolutionary thinking, and especially would reduce the entire science of psychology, as understood by the new evolutionary school, to a slough of pre-Darwinian and pre-Spencerian chaos. It will be allowed that a theory so revolutionary in its effects, however well fathered and however ably advocated, should at least be subjected to the most searching and scrutinising criticism—not by casual journalism, but by scientific experiment and logical analysis—before it is admitted to rank as accepted truth.

Put in its briefest form (to which I hesitate to reduce it) this central idea of Prof. Weismann's book amounts in its kernel to something like this. The germ-plasm is the essential part of the germ-cell, and determines the nature of the individual that arises from it. This germ-plasm is itself continuous (Weismann believes) and, so to speak, immortal in all the individuals which ultimately derive their being from a single original germ-cell. A minute quantity of the germ-plasm that goes to produce each individual organism remains, over and above, unchanged during the development of that individual, and subsequently grows and sub-divides into other germ-cells. The germ-plasm is thus continuous from generation to generation, and on its continuity depend the facts of heredity,

while variation is due to its "spontaneous" modifiability. Parent and offspring resemble one another, not because the parent produces the offspring (as in Darwinian pangenesis or the Spencerian doctrine of physiological units), but because both arise from the self-same substance, which merely develops earlier in the parent and later in the offspring. To use a transparent metaphor, the father is thus reduced to the position of an elder brother to his own son.

This is simplicity itself, if it is only true. But here comes the important and serious implication. If this be so, then heredity must be solely of those characters which were transmitted in the original and continuous germ-plasm. Characters acquired by the individual during its own lifetime are not and cannot be transmitted to descendants. The common inheritance of the original germ-plasm is all that descends. Functionally acquired germs die with their possessor. Only what is predetermined in the germ-cell is passed on to offspring. In other words, the inherited elements of the individual are all that he can hand on to his successors. To use Prof. Weismann's own somewhat crabbed terminology, blastogenic characters alone are transmitted; somatogenic characters are not. Or rather—and this is an important difference—"those who assert that somatogenic characters can be transmitted must furnish the requisite proofs."

Now, to grant what Weismann thus maintains (with an array of evidence which, though far from conclusive, one cannot but admit to be supremely formidable) is to give up at once the whole remaining Lamarckian element in evolutionary biology, and to hand over everything to the arbitrament of natural selection, as the sole *deus ex machina* of specific distinctions. It is to throw overboard that doctrine of use and disuse to which Darwin attributed increased importance in his later work, and to confine variation and the origin of useful organs to "spontaneous" or "accidental" modifications of the germ-plasm itself. In Mr. Samuel Butler's happily chosen phraseology, it is to make luck supreme, and put cunning nowhere. Above all, it is to give up the vast influence supposed to be exerted in psychological evolution by transmitted habit, function, and deliberate exercise of intelligence. It is to abandon all such apparently fruitful speculations as those contained in the Physical Synthesis part of the *Principles of Psychology*. It is to fall back for the development of mind, as well as of body, upon natural selection alone—a basis which evolutionary psychologists at least have never hitherto considered capable of sustaining by itself the burden of so vast a superstructure. Functional gain has there been almost universally held to constitute the main origin of nervous system. If Weismann is right, we shall have to begin all over again; we shall have to reconstruct from its very basis the entire fabric of evolutionary psychology.

These, of course, are not reasons for rejecting the new gospel; but they are reasons at any rate for suspending judgment till the question of the transmission of acquired faculties or characters has received an exhaustive experimental investigation by the light of the fresh objections now suggested by Weismann. Along that line, it is clear, the next great campaign of the evolutionary

contest will have to be fought out, inch by inch, and assumption by assumption. For a single undeniable case of the transmission of an acquired or somatogenic character would clearly be fatal to Weismann's contention. If it can be proved beyond a doubt that in any one instance a character acquired from outside (so to speak) during the lifetime of the individual has been transmitted to offspring, then the continuity of the germ-plasm is shown to be untenable, or at least it is shown that the germ-plasm itself, like Mr. Herbert Spencer's physiological units, is (or may be) modified in accordance with every modification of somatogenic character. This is the task that lies now before those who still incline the more to the older school of interpretation in heredity. It is curious, however, to note how thoroughly our new teacher has altered the venue in all this matter. To Darwin and Spencer the question was, "How can we frame a theory of heredity which will account for the offspring reproducing the parent in all its features, original and acquired?" To Weismann, on the other hand, the question is more fundamental still, and traverses the supposed facts: "Does the offspring really resemble the parent at all in any except the blastogenic characteristics?"

At the present moment, it must be frankly admitted, the honours of the campaign lie rather with Prof. Weismann and his English allies. They have made a vigorous attack upon an ill-guarded position; and they have certainly shown its defenders the absolute untenability of their existing outworks. The book (to abandon metaphor) is beyond doubt staggering even to those whose predilections lead them towards provisional acceptance of something like the Darwinian or Spencerian heredity theories. It would be foolish to deny that Prof. Weismann has rudely awakened us from a dogmatic slumber, and has compelled us to reconsider both facts and hypotheses we had taken too much for granted. From the first page to the last the gradual development of his central idea is most masterly and most suggestive. His line of argument is clear, logical, and consistent; his battery of facts is beyond all praise; his criticism of the supposed proofs of transmission of acquired characters is acute and subtle. Altogether, he is a worthy champion of his own cause. If the other side can procure a David fit to encounter this well-equipped Goliath they will indeed be fortunate. And yet, if I might venture on a hint, I would be inclined to say that psychology in the end will supply the smooth stones which may pierce the forehead of our German giant. Inheritance of acquired faculties, if true, is so simple an explanation of many facts of evolution that we must not lightly abandon it to-day without at least a fair and determined struggle.

GRANT ALLEN.

#### MR. BUDGE'S "HISTORY OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT."

THE editor of the Coptic work on *The Martyrdom and Miracles of Saint George of Cappadocia*,

\*The *History of Alexander the Great*, being the Syriac version of the Pseudo-Callisthenes, edited from five manuscripts, with an English translation and Notes, by Ernest A. Wallis Budge. (Cambridge: University Press.)



and of the Syriac *The Bee*, has here furnished Oriental scholars—as well as students of the Byzantine historians and of legends in the early Christian period—with a most valuable book, which long ago attracted the attention of scholars.

The Syriac text is printed from an excellent fount of Nestorian type, used for the first time in England, according to five MSS., two of which are in Mr. Budge's private possession, and one in the British Museum, while the other two belong to the American Oriental Society and to the German Oriental Society respectively. Only a very short extract from the last mentioned of these MSS. (corresponding to pp. 168 ff. of the Syriac text of the present work) had hitherto been printed, in Rodiger's *Chrestomathia Syriaca*. Mr. Budge gives an excellent literal translation; an exhaustive description of the MSS. and their mutual relations; English and Syriac indexes of proper names; and a glossary of unusual or rare Syriac words occurring in the book. Translations of a Christian legend concerning Alexander the Great, which appears to be based upon chapters xxxvii. f. of the second book of the history of Pseudo-Callisthenes, of a brief sketch of his life in Syriac, and of a metrical discourse upon him by Jacob of Serugh (A.D. 451-521), for which the variant readings of a MS. in the British Museum have been used, are also appended. Moreover, the author has been enabled by the wide compass of his studies to give, in his Introduction, an interesting treatise on the Egyptian origin of the Alexander legend, including a long extract from an unpublished papyrus in the British Museum (No. 10188), in the hieroglyphic text, accompanied by a transliteration and a literal translation, and a discussion on the various versions of the fabulous history of Alexander—viz., the Greek, Latin, Armenian, Syriac, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Ethiopic, Coptic, and miscellaneous European versions, such as French, German, Italian, Spanish, Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch, Slavonic, and English.

The work upon which all these legendary compositions are based is that of Pseudo-Callisthenes, which is thought to have been written in Greek about A.D. 200. The Syriac version, as printed in the present book, agrees tolerably closely with one of the three redactions (Cod A) of this Greek text, and with its Latin translation by Julius Valerius (A.D. 300-400); but it cannot be considered a translation of either of these sources. Mr. Budge is of opinion that the Syriac version was made from an Arabic translation of a Greek original by a Christian priest, whose native language was Arabic, some time between the seventh and the ninth centuries.

The contents of this remarkable book may, by those who do not wish to enter into the study of the Syriac text or the entire translation, best be seen from the summary on pp. lxxiii. ff., in which, for the sake of a comparison of the various versions, their corresponding portions are indicated by cross-references. Of special importance are those incidents which are either wanting in the Greek and Latin versions, or which considerably differ from those there given—e.g., Aristotle's letter to Alexander concerning the building of the city of Alexandria, and the text of Alexander's testament (pp. 42 f. and 139 ff. of the English translation).

The Ethiopic translations of the work, which were probably made from Arabic versions, are particularly interesting, because "the translators seem to have allowed their fancy to run wild, when they filled in the details of the historical events" described in the sources before them (p. lxxxix). Mr. Budge

has therefore thought it worth while to give a free rendering of the first few chapters and a summary of the rest of one such Ethiopic version, extant in a MS. in the British Museum; and we may add that it would be of value for the history of the Alexander Legend to have the whole text made available to scholars.

In conclusion, we must be allowed to draw attention to the warm and sympathetic words of the Preface, in praise of the late Prof. William Wright, by which the author of the book is not less honoured than the great Semitic scholar, his master and friend.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

THE annual general meeting of the Geologists' Association will be held at University College, Gower-street, on Friday next, February 7, at 7.30 p.m., when the president, Mr. T. V. Holmes, will deliver an address, entitled "Notes on the Nature of the Geological Record." Dr. Johnston Lavis is preparing a report of the excursion of the association last autumn to the volcanic regions of Southern Italy. It will contain contributions from the eminent Italian geologists who guided the party, and will be illustrated with maps and plates. Subscribers (at 10s. each) should send their names to Mr. T. V. Holmes, 28, Crooms Hill, Greenwich.

DR. BEDDOE'S presidential address to the Anthropological Institute, delivered at the anniversary meeting on Tuesday, dealt mainly with the remarkable manner in which anthropology and ethnography were represented at the Paris Exhibition. The president had also something to say on various questions of physical anthropology and on the origin of the Aryans. He pointed out that, although the Lithuanian language has been regarded as the most primitive of the Aryan family, we possess little accurate information regarding the physical characteristics of the true Lithuanians. He therefore suggested than any partisan of the theory which derives the Aryans from European sources would do well to go to Kovno or Vilna, and make a careful study of the Lithuanian type.

THE Zoological and Anthropological Section of Trewandt's *Encyclopædie der Naturwissenschaften* is slowly progressing. The twenty-sixth part, just received, carries the work on to the article "Pietroassa." This is the name of a locality in Roumania where a large number of prehistoric gold objects were discovered in 1837. Perhaps the most interesting articles in the present part are those on *Pfahlbauten* and *Pfahlbautenbewohner*, which give within the compass of ten pages a clear account of the ancient pile-dwellings and their inhabitants. Among the zoological articles of general interest may be mentioned a group of short articles on pearl—*Perlen*, *Perlenmuscheln*, and *Perlmutter*.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHN & Co. will publish almost immediately a translation (from the second French edition) of M. Victor Henry's *Short Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin for Schools and Colleges*, by Mr. R. T. Elliott, who has just been appointed lecturer in classics in Melbourne University. The book will bear the imprimatur of Profs. Henry Nettleship and A. H. Sayce, the former of whom contributes an introductory preface.

THE forthcoming number of the *Babylonian and Oriental Record* will contain the following articles: "A Babylonian Duplicate of Tablets 1 and 2 of the Creation Series," by Mr. T. G.

Pinches; "Assyriological Notes," by Mr. V. Scheil; "Babylonian and Jewish Festivals," by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen; "Fragment of a Chinese Life of the Buddha," by the late Prof. S. Beal.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Anniversary Meeting, Wednesday, January 15.)

LORD WALSHINGHAM, president, delivered an address, in which he called attention to the claims of entomology on the general public, dwelling upon the vast extent of the subject, the difficulties which it presents, and the necessity for greater exertions to overcome them. Several instances of the economic importance of entomology were mentioned, among which, perhaps, the most remarkable was the successful introduction of an Australian species of lady-bird into California, in order to destroy the scale insect *Icerya purchasi*, which infests orange plantations. Great results, too, might be expected in the elucidation of philosophical questions from the study of insects, as, for instance, in organic chemistry, from a careful investigation of the changes of colour of various insects, as affected by their food or surroundings. The good effects of such a study as entomology on the minds of the young, especially in the case of those dwelling in cities, was next pointed out. Some feared that the increase of collectors might lead to the extermination of rare species; but he thought that this danger, except in the case of large or conspicuous species, had been somewhat overrated, as large tracts of land were always closed to the public, which would serve as insect-preserves; while in the case of obscure species some specimens would be almost certain to escape observation. Nor was the subject of British entomology by any means exhausted, for, to take the order *Diptera* as an instance, Mr. Verrall, who recorded 100 new species of British Diptera in the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine* for January, 1886, could now describe at least 100 additional new British species belonging to a single family. Naturalists who study other branches of zoology and botany are apt to judge of entomology from their own point of view, and to find fault with entomologists because they do not describe important collections received from Government expeditions, or similar sources, immediately. But according to a calculation of Dr. Sharp's, the number of existing species of insects is probably not much less than 2,000,000. [Other estimates give the existing number of species of insects already described as fully a quarter of a million]. Taking the volume of the *Zoological Record* for 1882 as a fair sample, Lord Walsingham finds 5600 species of insects described, as against 1650 species in all other branches of zoology put together. Of late years the bulk of the *Record* has increased, and the proportionate number of pages for general zoology is now somewhat greater. This Lord Walsingham attributes to the working out of the *Challenger* collections, which, for obvious reasons, were exceptionally rich in marine zoology, and deficient in insects. [His lordship might have added that the disproportion in these years would have been greater, but for the publication of the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, which greatly and permanently increased the number of new species of insects described since its commencement.] At the rate of 5600 species a year, it would take 340 years to describe all the existing species, if we accept Dr. Sharp's estimate. [And it must be remembered that the mere description of a species is only preliminary to the actual study of the insect.] After pointing out how easily insects may be overlooked—as in the case of the Hessian Fly, which there is good reason to believe had been an inhabitant of the British Islands for many years, though only recently recognised by entomologists—Lord Walsingham turned to the consideration of Messrs. Godman and Salvin's great work, the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*. The area included is about 900,000 square miles, or one-fifty-seventh part of the whole surface of land on the globe. Omitting two large and important orders of insects, it is estimated that no less than 30,114 species are now known from this district, of which nearly half are new; while the

Mammalia, Aves, and Reptilia together only amount to 1937 species, and of these less than five per cent. are new. In order to carry on the work of arranging and describing these collections, ten specialists have already been employed on Coleoptera, three on Lepidoptera, and three on Diptera (besides others on other orders), making a total of twenty-two entomologists; while only seven have been employed on all other branches of terrestrial zoology, and two on botany. On the other hand, the British Museum employs only six entomologists, as against seven other zoologists, although mammals number barely 3000 species, birds about 12,000, mollusca about 50,000 species; and so on. The annual average of insects received in the museum is about 20,000 specimens, as against mammals, 451; mollusca, 3276; reptiles and fishes together, 1385; vermes and radiata together, 2419. Botany, it is true, corresponds nearly to entomology in the number of known species; but plants are much better known and much more easily classified than insects. In the area treated of in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, about 14,800 species are known, of which only about 440 are new, as against over 30,000 species of insects, of which probably 14,000 are new. The literature of entomology is increased by 20,000 pages annually, according to Dr. Sharp; and in order to avoid error and keep abreast of his subject, an entomologist must read not only separate works, but innumerable periodicals and transactions of learned societies, published in seven or more different languages. [Here we think that Lord Walsingham has somewhat under-estimated the linguistic difficulties of the subject, for entomological books and papers are published in the following sixteen European languages at least, all of which, except perhaps the last, in which we are only aware of some papers on *Phyllosera*, contain matter of real scientific importance:—English, German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish (Norwegian), Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Polish, Czech, Slavonic (Croatian), Magyar, and Neo-Hellenic (Modern Greek).] The late Mr. H. Prye has published a work on Japanese butterflies in English and Japanese; but scientific work in Japan is usually published in some European language. Naturalists who speak the lesser-known European languages also frequently prefer to publish in more familiar tongues. Thus, the Dutch sometimes publish in German or English, the Swedes in Latin or English, the Finns in Latin or Swedish, the Danes in French, the Russians in French or German, the Hungarians in Latin or German. All these peoples, however, as we have said, frequently employ their own language in their entomological publications, with the possible exception of the Finns; for, although we have seen several works on botany in Finnish, we have not yet heard of any on entomology. Even as regards works written in English, it is by no means easy to keep abreast of all that is published. Thus, within the last few years, Mr. Meyrick has added 73 new genera and 655 new species of the lepidopterous family Oecophoridae to the Australian Fauna, whereas only 3 genera and 100 species were previously described. The smaller Coleoptera and Lepidoptera of tropical countries are hardly known; and the greater part of them prove, when received, to be undescribed, involving great difficulties in their satisfactory description and classification. [His Lordship might have extended his remarks to even the largest species of the less known orders; and as regards the smaller species of insects, it may be said that comparatively little is known, even as regards the British species, beyond the two best studied orders, the Coleoptera and Lepidoptera.] Lord Walsingham concluded the scientific part of his address with a plea for the enlargement of the entomological department of the British Museum, and suggested the annual publication of a series of small systematic monographs of families, sub-families, or even genera, with full structural details to explain their classification. He finally referred to the recent publication of the *Revisio Insectorum Familiae Mantidarum* by the venerable honorary life-president of the society, Prof. Westwood. The address concluded with a brief notice of the losses which the society had sustained through the deaths of several eminent entomologists both at home and abroad during the past year.

## FINE ART.

## MR. FULLEYLOVE'S NEW DRAWINGS.

THE exhibition, at the Fine Art Society's, of nearly a hundred water-colours by Mr. John Fulleylove—dealing for the most part with the town and colleges of Cambridge, but likewise with places of the South, like Genoa and Marseilles—though it does not give occasion for the display of what are considered very important "finished" drawings, will certainly confirm Mr. Fulleylove's position as a brilliant and decisive sketcher—a great "journalist" in art.

The Cambridge sketches—which have the charm of directness, supported by the power of an undisputed knowledge of the material with which they are chiefly concerned—have perhaps a more obvious variety than has hitherto characterised any single collection of Mr. Fulleylove's work. That is to say, he has ventured, here and there, to find interest not in ancient building or stately garden, but in the ordinary roadside, in the crowd on "Market Hill," and even in such a boating subject as Mr. E. J. Gregory is accustomed to treat with luminousness, delicacy, and precision. But in thus wandering beyond the limits in which he is *facile princeps*, or into regions where his sovereignty will be disputed—nay, in which it can hardly be allowed—Mr. Fulleylove, I think, has shown little beyond the ambition for range, the enterprise towards the unfamiliar and the unattained, which is creditable to every artist in every art. He shows himself an intelligent and even sympathetic student of landscape; but it is of architecture that he remains a master—not of dry architectural detail, or of detail dryly treated, but of the spirit of a building, its particular characteristics, the influence of time upon it, the influence of travelling light, the way in which building and background somehow become one—somehow together make a picture. An energetic conception and a delicate method—that power of selection which knowledge gives, when it is properly assimilated, and that flexibility of treatment which comes alike of fortunate gift and of experience—these things ensure for Mr. Fulleylove's best drawings the interest of vitality and a very various charm.

A representation of a building by Mr. Fulleylove suggests always solidity and weight, where too many people—not bad colourists or insensitive observers either—only suggest flimsiness. Now "Clare Bridge," very sketchy though it is, is a case in point; and as it is numbered 2 in the catalogue, you could hardly have an earlier instance. This little drawing displays exceeding dexterity. "Trinity Library" (No. 4)—an admirable work of Sir Christopher Wren's—is treated in a fashion seemingly not less free, yet far more subtle. The perspective—of bookcase beyond bookcase, and square beyond square of marble on the floor—is thoroughly admirable: hardly equalled anywhere else, by the very nature of the case, unless it be by "Cloisters, Trinity" (No. 40). And the quiet sober scheme of colour is as acceptable as the draughtsmanship—the plain plaster ceiling, greyish in shadow, the blackish-grey and white of the pavement, the happy suggestion of the tones and hues of a congregation of bound volumes, golden-brown and red, and then the bookcases which are of oak, stained to imitate cedar-wood—an operation to which time has been kind, nay, merciful. Of the famous interior of King's—the culminating work, it has often been considered, of the period of the Perpendicular—Mr. Fulleylove vouchsafes nothing as yet but a "note." But the note is very characteristic. It speaks, at all events, to the informed, and to those who understand that in no work of art can the imagination of the on-looker, any more than the imagination of

the artist, be dispensed with. Two drawings of "Wren's Bridge"—of which it is difficult to say whether one prefers the drawing of the bridge foreshortened, or that in which its entire length is exposed, as the arches lie gracefully, low upon the water—attest Mr. Fulleylove's particular sympathy with the buildings of the Renaissance. While "Trinity Bridge," in reality chiefly a landscape, and "Midsummer Common" (No. 53), witness to the truth of that which I indicated at the beginning—that Mr. Fulleylove's "range" is wont "to exceed his grasp"; and we have Browning's great authority for saying that a man's range should do so, always.

I do not know that any useful purpose would be served by my dwelling longer on the details of an exhibition which is sure, in any case—notwithstanding the occasional shortcomings—to appeal not merely to an academic public, but to the real student of art, to the lover of distinction and of style. About Cambridge, and that in it which Mr. Fulleylove has elected to deal with, Mr. J. Willis Clark—than whom there could be no better authority—gossips pleasantly and out of the resources of full knowledge. No one has been invited to add to the catalogue any words about the Riviera subjects, nor, indeed, are such words necessary. The Riviera drawings—powerful and direct as they are, and endowed with style, like the Cambridge ones, partly by reason of their theme, and partly by reason of their authorship—are but a supplemental portion of the present show. But it is at least an extraordinary instance of the enterprise of the Messrs. Cassell that these should be but a small part, not of the present exhibition, with which, of course, the Messrs. Cassell have nothing to do, but of the work commissioned from various artists of celebrity for a big book on the Mediterranean shores. These brilliant and direct sketches of Mr. Fulleylove's have been put into monochrome already for the purposes of the engraver, so that even the book-buyer may become familiar with their subjects, if hardly with the whole of their charm.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

## NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. LOUIS FAGAN, of the Department of Prints and Drawings, has arranged to deliver three lectures on "The Treasures of the British Museum," at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, on the evenings of February 13, 20, and 25. The lectures will be illustrated, in a popular manner, by the agency of the oxy-hydrogen light; and as regards Mr. Fagan's acquaintance with his subject, that, we are sure, is exceptionally complete.

THE exhibitions to open in London next week include a series of "Pictures from a Home County," by Mr. Frank W. W. Topham, at Mr. Dunthorne's gallery in Vigo Street; and a large number of drawings submitted in competition for prizes offered by Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons, which will be on view at the institute in Piccadilly. The twenty-ninth annual exhibition of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts will also open on Monday.

At the meeting of the Art Congress in Edinburgh last October, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. W. M. Conway and seconded by Mr. E. Onslow Ford, was passed:

"That the mayor and corporation of Liverpool be approached with an expression of the hope that they will reconsider their decision to discontinue the decoration of St. George's Hall by Mr. Stirling Lee, and in accordance with his designs."

This resolution has since received the support of a large number of names, representative of



the arts of sculpture, architecture, and painting.

THE Maharaja of Jaipur is at present defraying the first cost of publishing a fine collection of architectural and decorative drawings from Indian buildings in Rajputana, prepared by Col. S. S. Jacob, the State engineer. Col. Jacob had at first undertaken the collection of the materials at his own expense, and partly to enable him the better to finish the Albert Hall and Museum in Jaipur city. Four years ago Dr. Burgess saw the drawings; and, struck with their value, he called the attention of the Government of India to the desirability of completing and publishing the collection. This opinion having been communicated by Lord Dufferin to the Jaipur Darbar, the Maharaja and his minister, Babu Kantichandra Mukharji, Rao Bahadur, at once supplied the needful support to the undertaking. Mr. W. Griggs, of Peckham, is now bringing out the work, which is to be issued in ten portfolios of plates, each plate measuring 15 inches by 22. The first contains copings or cornice mouldings; the second, pillars—capitals and bases; and the third, carved doors, chiefly from Amber, in 66 plates. These will be followed by seven containing brackets, arches, balustrades, wall-decorations, &c. The drawings are drawn to conveniently large scales—many of the details to half the original size, thus forming working drawings suitable for the practical architect and artisan. The inlaid ivory doors have been produced by Mr. Griggs in colours. We understand that, when the first three portfolios are quite ready, copies will be offered for sale. Such an undertaking reflects much credit on the Raja's munificence; and the examples of Indian art published in these portfolios are so beautiful that they only need to be examined to be highly appreciated.

MR. JOHN M. GRAY, the energetic curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery—who has amassed by this time the widest knowledge of Scottish art—has just printed, for private circulation, something which is much more than a pamphlet, though it is scarcely a book—his *Notes on the Art Treasures at Penicuik House, Midlothian*. Penicuik House, we may allow ourselves to say, is very notable, not alone for its art treasures. It is the seat of a family associated for generations—and by no means disassociated to-day—with Scottish culture and progress. It was built, in the middle of the eighteenth century, by Sir James Clerk, the third baronet, who—doubtless under the influence of the great architect, Adam—had himself the knowledge and the taste to design it. The house stands on an upland, overlooking the wooded valley of the Esk, with views of the Pentland Hills as a changeful and impressive background; and Mr. Gray is not unwilling to recognise its ordered and classical beauty, albeit regretting, somewhat tenderly, the disappearance of the older house which it superseded, and keeping, not unnaturally, much of his enthusiasm for the gardens, especially the "American Garden," with "its wealth of many-coloured azaleas." As for the art treasures themselves—the treasures in books and MSS. and pictures—they are both ample, and exceedingly miscellaneous. One of the early Clerks had his portrait painted at Leyden by one of the Mierises. Boerhave, the world-known old physician, left to a Clerk the greater portion of his library; and it is still in the house. Of family portraiture, of the better kind, there is no small store; and among three Raeburns one asserts itself as a wholly exceptional example of one of the most sterling of British masters—it is a work in which, though reality has been by no means forgotten, imagination has had the opportunity of finding a place. This is the group of Sir John Clerk,

the fifth baronet, and his wife, Rosemary Dacre, who, it is clearly established, was a remarkable, an admirable, and a peculiarly fascinating young woman—a "magnetic nature," in fine. Mr. Gray has written several very pretty pages upon this lady's history and character—pages in which the charming fancy of the writer finds itself supported by innumerable facts. Of the several "booklets" which Mr. Gray has thus far put forth upon the story and the treasures of Scottish houses, this one, upon Penicuik, interests us, we are bound to say, by far the most. And this is not wholly on account of the subject. It is in part because the writer has, at Penicuik, given himself freest rein, not alone as an antiquary, but as a student of humanity and of artistic effect.

### THE STAGE.

*A Memoir of Edward Askew Sothorn.* By T. Edgar Pemberton (Bentley.)

It is rather strange, especially at a time when biographies are written by the score, that eight or nine years should have elapsed between the death of Edward Askew Sothorn and the appearance of anything like a full and trustworthy record of his career. His claims to such an honour are as valid as those of Mathews, Compton, and other players to whom monuments have been raised in print. He was the creator of Lord Dundreary, and for about two decades was exceptionally popular both on and off the stage. Besides this, an account of the practical jokes in which he found so much amusement and recreation would hardly fail to make agreeable reading, even if most of them should be held to show a good deal more ingenuity and humour than consideration for the feelings of others. Mr. Pemberton's memoir, though not marked by the critical power needed to do entire justice to the subject, goes far to meet the want here indicated. No fact of real importance is passed over; the author's hero-worship seldom leads him into extravagance; and several portraits of Sothorn in the characters associated with his name are bound up in the volume.

The incidents of the actor's early life may be dealt with very briefly. He was born at Liverpool on April 1, 1826, his father being a successful merchant, colliery proprietor, and shipowner. At the age of twenty-three, in obedience to an instinct long previously aroused in him, he suddenly adopted the stage as his profession. Before long, while playing at Weymouth, he attracted the notice of Charles Kean, who, in the course of a letter quoted by Mr. Pemberton, told him that he had talents which, rightly cultivated, "might one day work their way in London." Probably this tribute tempted him to remain in England; but after fulfilling an engagement at the old Birmingham theatre, then under the control of Mercer Simpson, he resolved to try his fortune in the United States. He is described at this time as "tall, willowy, and lithe, with a clear red-and-white English complexion, bright blue eyes, wavy brown hair, graceful manners, and a singularly sweet voice." For some years he remained in comparative obscurity, but a buoyant confidence in himself and in his future enabled him to withstand all reverses. He once wrote to a friend in England:

"The remembrances brought up by your few

lines on the old place took me many, many years back. I saw myself, as you so well described, standing gazing on the river, and a long struggling tear forced its way down a cheek that fate has done naught but cuff for years. But, God be praised! there are brighter days in store, and I am as much the old Ned Sothorn in heart and feeling as ever, though grey hairs have been forced through the hot-bed of my weary skull. If I have no genius, I at least have indisputable perseverance. . . . My time is as sure to come, if I live, as there is a sun in the heavens."

His time came a little sooner than he might have expected. By 1853 he had secured a footing at Miss Laura Keane's theatre in New York as a representative of such different parts as Charles Surface, Dr. Pangloss, Raphael in "The Marble Heart," and Armand in a version of "La Dame aux Camélias." One of the pieces selected by his manageress was "Our American Cousin," by Tom Taylor. Much to his chagrin, the ambitious young actor was asked to play Lord Dundreary, then an old man with only forty-seven lines to utter. He at first refused, but shortly afterwards accepted the character on the condition that he might expand it in his own way. In the interim, as by a lightning-flash, he had seen the chances it afforded him. What he did with it is known to all. He imported into it "everything that had struck him as wildly absurd" in the sayings and doings of persons he had met; no detail being of his own invention. Misunderstood at the outset, this caricature of a half-idiotic fop, embodied on the stage with the finest humour and tact, almost immediately caught the fancy of the public, and in the course of three years was played upwards of eight hundred times. Sothorn then undertook to appear in it at the Haymarket Theatre, London. His success with it in America did not make him over-sanguine as to the result. "Everyone," he wrote before his departure, "foretells a hit; but I am doubtful." For the piece was a bad one, and he may have feared that an English audience would resent the ridicule he poured upon an English nobleman. Misgivings on this score were felt by a good many wisacres in London. Buckstone, in common with the principal members of his company, even predicted that Dundreary would be a failure. The experiment was first tried on November 11, 1861. For a time it seemed that the prophets of ill were in the right, although the merits of Sothorn's acting were pointedly recognised by the critics. Night after night "Our American Cousin" failed to draw a remunerative audience. The manager wished to set it aside for "She Stoops to Conquer." "Do nothing of the kind," Mathews said to him; "keep playing it; it has only to become known." Buckstone took his advice; Dundreary gradually acquired an astonishing popularity, and the piece had what in those days was thought the long run of four hundred performances.

From this point Sothorn's course was one of almost uninterrupted prosperity. Whether in England or America, he usually seemed to be marked by fame and fortune for their own. It is certain, however, that none of the plays in which he appeared proved so attractive as "Our American Cousin." Earnestly as he might seek it, a "second Dundreary success" did not fall to his lot. The nearest

approach he made to it was as David Garrick in Robertson's neat adaptation of the French "Sullivan." Nothing in its way could have been more perfect in conception and execution than his acting in the scene of assumed drunkenness. Excellent, too, were his Brother Sam in Oxenford's play, his Jocelyn in "The Woman in Mauve," his Frank Annesly in "The Favourite of Fortune," his Victor de Tourville in "A Hero of Romance," and his Colonel John White in "Home." The effect with which he treated some impressive scenes showed that his powers were not confined to eccentric comedy, but he unquestionably overrated his versatility in believing that nature had fitted him to be a perfect Claude Melnotte. He could not be induced to drop this part until an Edinburgh critic, intending to be complimentary, spoke of the impersonation as impressed with a *humour* of its own. Sothorn groaned as he read the words: "This," he said, "is indeed a crusher." French playgoers, on the other hand, could be blind to his humour where it was least likely to escape recognition. In 1867, during the Exhibition, he appeared in Paris as Dundreary, though only to meet with a decided rebuff. The general verdict concerning the inimitable peer seems to have been that he was *un sort de snob*. It is worthy of note that among the company engaged for this expedition was Mr. Henry Irving, who had just secured a footing in London by his performance of Rawdon Scudamore in "Hunted Down," and who, as Abel Murcott, the drunken lawyer's clerk, found a means, small as the part was, of adding to an already enviable reputation. Sothorn's last important undertaking was to play the disappointed country actor, Fitzaltamont, in "The Prompter's Box," one of the best of Henry Byron's pieces. Here, to use his own words, he "boiled down all the old-school tragedians as he boiled down all the fops he had met before Dundreary came upon the scene." Keenly relished in America, the satire produced little or no effect in London; and the mortification thus inflicted upon Sothorn would seem to have hastened his premature death.

Of his private life we have many clear glimpses in this biography. His friends could not but regard him with something like affection. He is rightly described as a "prince of good fellows"—buoyant, frank, modest, hospitable, humorous in speech, equally ready to talk or to listen, rich in reminiscence, staunch in his attachments, and generous to self-denial. It is pleasing to remember that he once interrupted an American engagement to play in London for the benefit of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, recrossing the Atlantic by the next steamer. His real kindness of heart, however, did not prevent him from indulging his mania for practical jokes to the point of causing serious annoyance and even pain to his victims. Unless I am misinformed, Mr. Pemberton presents an inaccurate version of one incident on this head. One of the guests at a large dinner given by Sothorn did not arrive until after the fish. "Hush!" said the host, when the knock was heard, "here he comes. A thought has struck me; all of you get under the table." Expecting that he had some good fun in store for them, the whole company promptly did as they were

bidden. The late-comer entered, made his apologies, and then, glancing round the room, asked where the others were. "Extraordinary thing," replied Sothorn; "on hearing your voice they all bolted under the table—why, Heaven and themselves only know!" Intended in his youth for the pulpit, Sothorn had contracted an abiding taste for theological reading, little as it may have influenced him in his choice of a profession. For hunting he long had an overmastering passion; and Buckstone was often in an agony of apprehension lest the popular comedian, losing his train, should be unable to reach the Haymarket in time for the performance. Such a catastrophe never occurred; but on one occasion, after a run with the Surrey stag-hounds, it was averted only by the hiring of a special engine. Ever hardworking, fond of excitement, and neglectful of his health, Sothorn put too severe a strain upon an originally splendid constitution, and his death at the early age of fifty-five was not a surprise to those who had known him well.

It is chiefly by his Dundreary, as I have already intimated, that he will be remembered in the history of the stage. Mr. Pemberton gives us acceptable information as to the genesis and development of the character, but does not aim at anything like criticism or analysis. He leaves that to be supplied by an extract from the writings of "Nym Cripple." More to the purpose than this would have been two little essays on the subject, one by Oxenford and the other by Mr. Sala. In the former we read:

"Everybody goes to see Lord Dundreary. But ask people the simple question under what category they would place Lord Dundreary, whether he is to be regarded as a fool or an out-of-the-way manifestation of shrewdness, and opinions are divided. According to the Mahomedan belief, fools and madmen are inspired. Is there not something Mahomedan in the manner in which Dundreary is regarded? We know that he is not quite cannie; but we hold that there is something oracular about his utterances. . . . He is a nature without ballast. His sense of the ludicrous is most keen, his perceptive faculties are even over-developed. He grasps blindly at most original notions, and these slip away from him for want of tenacity of brain and continuity of thought. Power of concentration he has none. He thinks of too many things at a time, and cannot even finish an anecdote, some image totally foreign to the subject arising in his mind and chasing from his consciousness all that has gone before. The merest trifle puts him out. He has, as it were, no back to his head, and consequently no backbone to his character. Those who regard Dundreary as a mere stuttering fop are utterly mistaken. He is, as we have said, a man without ballast—an incomplete man. He might have been as logical as the best of us; shone forth as a mathematician, a politician, an orator, what you will, had he not been subjected to a perpetual counteraction. He has impediments of all kinds—in speech, in gait, in eyesight, and, worst of all, in judgment. Moral respect he always commands, and none of the many laughs that are raised at his expense involve contempt. Whatever his deficiencies, he is a gentleman, a thoroughly kind-hearted gentleman too, and one utterly incapable of intentional rudeness or ill-nature."

No truer description of the whimsical figure which Sothorn conceived, elaborated, and so perfectly represented has yet been penned.

FREDERICK HAWKINS.

## STAGE NOTES.

MR. HENRY J. BYRON does not seem to be exactly dead as a dramatist. Not only has "Cyril's Success" been revived, as we said it would be, at the Criterion, with some credit—the humanity of its conception and the pungency of its dialogue counting for much in explanation of the welcome again accorded to it; "Dearer than Life" has also been revived by Mr. Toole, who returns, with good effect, to his impersonation of Michael Garner.

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER begins his management of the Avenue to-night with a French-founded farcical comedy adapted by Mr. Aidé, and a one-act piece by Mr. F. W. Broughton. But Mr. Alexander will not for the present be able to appear at the theatre which he controls. The continued success of the piece at the Adelphi—in which Miss Alma Murray and Miss Mary Rorke support him so loyally—necessitates his continued presence at the Messrs. Gatti's playhouse.

YESTERDAY afternoon there was doubtless produced, according to previous arrangements—but, it is to be feared, for this one time only—at the Chelsea Town Hall, a piece by Miss Rosina Filippi, of a kind quite unfamiliar in England, something of the nature of a *revue* in fine. It is called "An Idyll of New Year's Eve."

MISS CISSY GRAHAME will commence her season at Terry's Theatre on Saturday, February 8, with a new three-act play by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, entitled "New Lamps for Old," in which Messrs. W. S. Penley, W. Les-tocq, F. Kerr, and Bernard Gould, and Mesdames Gertrude Kingston, Houston, and Cissy Grahame will appear. On the same evening will be produced a new one-act rustic comedy, by Fred. Bowyer and W. Edwards-Sprange, which will be played by Mesdames M. A. Giffard and Helen Leyton, and Messrs. Yorke Stephens and Oscar Ayde.

ON the afternoon of February 14, at the Comedy, Mr. Walter Frith's "Home Feud" will be presented for the first time, with a cast including Messrs. Gardiner, Frank Rodney, Nutcombe Gould, Miss May Whitty, Miss Eva Moore, and Miss Gertrude Kingston. We understand that Mr. Rutland Barrington and Miss Jessie Bond—both of them true artists in comedy—will be seen, on the same occasion, in "Locked In."

## MUSIC.

### RECENT CONCERTS.

MR. HENSCHEL gave his fourth concert on Thursday evening, January 23. The first part of the programme included Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" Overture, Schubert's unfinished Symphony in B minor, and Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite; and to these works, so different in character, no small measure of justice was done by the conductor and band. Afterwards came a novelty—a Symphonic poem in F by Mr. F. Praeger. The key to the work is a poetical superscription penned by the composer, in which life is considered from a pessimistic point of view. Whether such a conception is altogether suitable for musical expression may admit of doubt. Mr. Praeger has produced a tone-poem full of earnestness and rich colour. The theme of the Adagio has character, and the whole of the short Notturmo is delicate and expressive; but the first and last movements seem to us, on the whole, patchy. The four sections of the work follow one another continuously, after the manner of Schumann's "Symphony in one Movement."



At the close of the performance the composer was called twice to the platform. The programme concluded with the Introduction to the third act of "Die Meistersinger" and the "Tannhäuser" Overture. Throughout the evening Mr. Henschel kept his forces under excellent control. In fact, he conducted at his best, and the loud applause from a large audience was fully deserved. Mr. Henschel may also be congratulated specially on the arrangement and also the moderate length of his programmes.

On the following evening Sir Charles Hallé gave his third orchestral concert at St. James's Hall. After Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture and Grieg's "Melody" in G, "Spring"—the one rendered with great spirit, and the other with great refinement—came the novelty of the evening, an "Intermezzo" from Svendsen's Symphony in B flat. The music is bright, effective, and well-scored. It seemed a pity not to produce the whole work. M<sup>me</sup>. Néruda gave a finished interpretation of Spohr's Concerto in A minor, no. 8. The second part of the programme was devoted to the instrumental music of Berlioz's Dramatic Symphony, "Romeo and Juliet." The earlier portions seem to lose by being detached from the work; but the lovely Adagio (love scene) and the Queen Mab Scherzo appear complete in themselves. The former, with its plaintive and passionate themes, with its exquisitely varied rhythms, and the latter, with its characteristic orchestration, were admirably played. We were only sorry not to see a larger audience to enjoy the musical treat provided.

Herr Stavenhagen was pianist at the last Monday Popular Concert. He first played the Minuet and Trio from Schubert's Sonata in G, and in this displayed the charm and delicacy of his touch. He afterwards gave the "Papillons" of Schumann (op. 2). Despite one or two licences, [the general reading was good, and the pianist has evidently carefully thought out the music. He failed, however, in spite of his added note, to bring out the pedal point in the finale. He also omitted nos. 2 and 10 altogether. He was encored, and played something of Liszt's. It really seemed a pity that so excellent a pianist should not have been heard in some solid work. A movement from a Sonata and a mutilated "Papillons" is what one might expect to find at an ordinary miscellaneous concert. Mr. Chapell would never think of giving one movement from a Beethoven Quartet, followed by a portion of a Mozart Quintet. The programme included Schumann's Quartet in A minor splendidly performed, Beethoven's Septet with the usual cast, and some songs by Schubert, Henschel, and Brahms, well sung by Miss M. Hall. The room was crowded.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

## MUSIC NOTES.

THE Crystal Palace Concerts will be resumed next Saturday afternoon, on which occasion Herr Stavenhagen will be pianist. At the following concert Miss F. Davies will introduce a Pianoforte Concerto by Rosenhain. Mr. Hamish MacCunn's Cantata, "Bonny Kilmeny," will be given on March 8. Dr. Joachim will appear on March 15, and take part, with M. E. Gillet, in Brahms' Concerto for violin, cello, and orchestra.

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